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ROMAN HISTORY.

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A SHORT ROMAN HISTORY.

CHAP. I.

The ORIGIN of the ROMANS.

The Year of the World 2800. *Before Jeſus Chriſt* 1184.

1. THE Romans came from Æneas, the ſon of Anchiſes, who after the taking of Troy fled into Italy, and ſettled there, in the year 2800 of the creation of the world. He married Lavinia, daughter to Latinus king of the Latins, after he had in a ſingle combat killed Turnus king of the Rutuli, who pretended to the ſame lady; and, built a city there, which he called Livinium, and after reigning ſix years, was ſucceeded by his ſon Aſcanius.

2. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the Latin Kings.

KINGS.	Year of the World	Reign
Picus, ſon of Saturn	2757	37
Faunus	2794	44
Latinus I.	2838	35
Æneas	2872	6
Aſcanius, ſon of Æneas	2877	38
Silvius, ſon of Aſcanius	2915	29
Æneas Silvius	2944	31
Latinus II.	2975	51
Alba Silvius	3035	39
Capetus I.	3064	26
Capys	3090	28
Capetus II.	3118	13
Tiberinus	3131	8
Agrippa Silvius	3139	41
Alladius, or Arimalius Silvius	3180	19
Aventinus Silvius	3199	37
Procus, or Palatinus Silvius	3236	23
Amulius Silvius	3259	41
Numitor	3299	2

3. The building of Rome was in the year of the world 3301, before Chriſt 753. The capital city of the Latins, till then, was Alba, where Amulius reigned, after he had ejected his brother Numitor. Rome was ſo called from Romulus, who, to people his new city, bethought himſelf of two expedients. In the firſt place he opened a public ſanctuary in a little wood which was not far from the city, where all fugitive ſlaves, criminals, bankrupts, and others of the ſame quality, found protection. After which, ſince the Romans had no women among them, and their neighbours would not marry with them, they were obliged to have recourſe to a ſtratagem. They

They publiſhed in all the neigbouring provinces, that at ſuch a time they deſigned to celebrate ſome ſports. The Sabines came to ſee the divertiſement, and brought their wives and daughters with them. When they were moſt intent upon beholding the ſights, Romulus gave the ſignal, and the Romans immediately carried off the Sabine women, and married them.

4. Romulus having thus peopled his city, divided it into thirty *curiæ*, or wards, which he called Sabin. He alſo divided his ſubjects into three orders: the firſt was that of the ſenators, whom he created to the number of a hundred, and called them *patres*, or fathers, and their children *patricians*; the ſecond was that of the knights, and the third that of the people.

5. Rome was governed at firſt by kings; but it became a republic after the expulſion of Tarquin the Proud, who was the ſeventh king thee. A monarchy is a ſtate where only one governs in chief; a republic where the adminiſtratiron is lodged in many hands. This republic continued from the conſulate of Brutus to the conſulate of Claudius, which makes 245 years; and afterwards from the conſulate of Claudius to the empire of Cæſar, which makes about as many years more.

6. Rome was afterwards governed by emperors. There have therefore been three ſorts of government in Rome; that of kings, which laſted 250 years; that of conſuls 490; and that of the emperors, which continued from the firſt year of Cæſar to the tenth of Conſtantine Palæologus, a thouſand five hundred and one years.

7. The ſeven kings of Rome were

	Year of the World	Reign
1. Romulus	3301	38
Inter-regnum	3339	
2. Numa Pompilius	3340	43
3. Tullus Hoſtilius	3383	32
4. Ancus Martius	3414	34
5. Tarquinius Priſcus	3439	39
6. Servius Tullus	3477	44
7. Tarquinius Superbus	3521	44

The two firſt conſuls, Brutus and Collatinus, governed in the 245th year of Rome, after the expulſion of their kings, on the 24th of February; a day obſerved in their kalendar.

CHAP. II.

ROMULUS the Firſt King of Rome.

The Year of the World 3301. *Before Chriſt* 753.

1. ROMULUS was the ſon of Rhea Silvia, daughter to Numitor, and niece of Amulius. Her uncle Amulius ſhut her up among the Veſtal virgins, that ſo he might make her incapable of having children, who might one day diſpute the throne he uſurped with him. But this young Veſtal going one day to fetch ſome water in a little wood, which the Albans had conſecrated to Mars, to be employed in the ſacrifices of the goddeſs Veſta, ſhe was raviſhed by an armed man, who pretended to be the god Mars. Amilius, when he ſaw her big with child, condemned her to die; but at the interceſſion of Antho, only daughter

daughter to this inhuman tyrant, this ſentence was changed into perpetual impriſonment: during which ſhe was brought to bed of two children, Amulius immediately commanded them to be thrown into the Tyber in a little wooden baſket without a cover. The ſtream carried the two infants to the ſide of the river, and a certain woman, called Lupa, directed thither by their cries, took them up, and gave them ſuck for ſome time; which occaſioned the report that they were ſuckled by a ſhe-wolf.

2. One Fauſtulus, the king's ſhepherd, knowing their birth, took them from the woman, carried them home, and gave them to his wife Acca Laurentia to nurſe. When they came of age, Fauſtulus having told them who they were, they killed their uncle Amulius, to re-eſtabliſh their uncle Numitor in his throne; and in the ſecond year of his reign they built Rome. As Remus was ridiculing the ſmallneſs of the ditch which Romulus had cauſed to be made, and leaping over it, he was killed by one of the workmen, who gave him a great blow on the head with a rake. Romulus, after the death of his brother, was owned as king by all his followers.

3. He was a great warrior, and gained a conſiderable battle againſt the Ceninians, the Antemnates, and the Cruſtumenians, with whom he made war: in which he killed their general with his own hand, and defeated the reſt of the army. After this victory, he entered Rome in a chariot drawn by four horſes, covered with a purple robe, all the priſoners of war marching in order before him; to whom he gave their liberty, at the inſtance of the Roman women, who for the moſt part had relations among them. He received them afterwards into the number of his citizens, and

gave

gave them the ſame privileges with the reſt of the Romans.

4. Romulus alſo maintained a long and cruel war againſt the Sabines, who were mightily enraged at the taking away of their wives and daughters. During this war the Sabines poſſeſſed themſelves of the Capitol, by the means of Tarpeia, who had the keeping of one of the gates, and delivered it to them, upon condition that they ſhould give her the golden bracelets they wore on their arms: but inſtead of performing this, they preſſed her to death with the weight of their bucklers, and cut the garriſon in pieces. There was another combat between the Romans and the Sabines, which had been exceeding bloody, if the Roman wives, that had been carried off by force, had not thrown themſelves between the two armies, and obtained a peace with their tears. For upon this both threw down their arms, and ſwore they would never war againſt each other more. They then agreed, that Rome ſhould be the capital city of their empire, and that Romulus, and Tatius king of the Sabines, ſhould reign together. So Tatius continued in the Capitol which he had conquered, and Romulus choſe Mount Palatine.

5. Tatius made the ſenate juſt as many more as they were before the late articles, namely, three hundred; and inſtituted the *matronalia*, or feaſt of the matrons, which was to be celebrated yearly. We do not poſitively know how Romulus died: ſome pretend, that as he was haranguing his ſoldiers a tempeſt aroſe, and he diſappeared on a ſudden; and this gave an occaſion to the common belief, that he was tranſlated among the gods: but the moſt probable opinion is, that the ſenators, whom he treated too imperiouſly, killed him in the midſt of the ſenate, ſo that each of them carried under his robe ſome piece of his body, and afterwards

afterwards made the people believe that he was mounted up to heaven.

After the death of Romulus, the ſenate reſolved to chuſe by lot five perſons of both nations, who ſhould reign five days alternately, till ſuch time as they could find out one that was worthy to fill the throne. This inter-regnum laſted a twelvemonth. Meantime a temple was built to Romulus upon the Quirinal Mount, where he was adored under the name of Quirinus. He reigned thirty-eight years, and was ſucceeded by Numa Pompilius.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the Second King of Rome.

Year of the World 3340. *Of Rome* 40.

6. Numa Pompilius came from Cures, the metropolis of the Sabines. Some ambaſſadors went and offered him the crown at Cures, in conſideration of his great piety. Being arrived at Rome, the firſt thing he did was to diſband the guards which Romulus had inſtituted for the ſecurity of his perſon; becauſe he ſaid it was better for a prince to make himſelf beloved than feared by his ſubjects. He afterwards eſtabliſhed a certain form of ſacrifices and ceremonies, to be obſerved in the worſhip of their gods. He likewiſe inſtituted the *pontiffs*, the *augurs*, and the *ſalian prieſts*. In fine, he teſtified by his laws and actions, that nothing was more neceſſary in a ſtate than religion and juſtice.

7. He built a temple to the honour of Janus, which was to be ſhut in the time of peace, and opened in war: and another he conſecrated to the goddeſs Veſta, where he eſtabliſhed the Veſtal virgins, who were choſen about the age of four or five years, out of the nobleſt families in Rome, to

be

be prieſteſſes of the goddeſs Veſta. Their employment was to look after the holy fire which burned inceſſantly upon an altar, and was a ſymbol or character of the divinity they adored. Thoſe Veſtals that let the fire go out were interred alive, after the ſame manner with thoſe who violated their chaſtity.

Numa Pompilius likewiſe divided the year into twelve months, whereas Romulus had only inſtituted ten; and he eſtabliſhed ſeveral other laws, which he ſaid he received from the goddeſs Ægeria. He died of an indiſpoſition, being fourſcore years old, after a reign of 43 years, which he paſſed in a profound peace; leaving four ſons, none of whom ſucceeded him in the crown, but made four illuſtrious families in Rome; and one daughter, called Pompilia, married to a Sabine nobleman, whoſe name was Martius.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, Third King of Rome.

Year of the World 3383. *Of Rome* 83.

8. Tullus Hoſtilius was grandſon of Tullus Hoſtilius, who was killed in endeavouring to retake the Capitol, and was elected by the Romans for his heroic actions. It was he who firſt taught the Romans military diſcipline, and the art of fighting regularly. He diſtributed among the ordinary ſort of people all the demeſnes which the kings before had kept in their own hands, and reſerved no more for himſelf than what he had when he was but a private perſon.

In his reign the Romans and Albans being willing to put a ſpeedy concluſion to the war, which had laſted a long while, it was reſolved on both ſides to chuſe out three men to fight for their country. If the three

three Albans were vanquiſhed, Alba was to ſubmit to the government of the Romans. If the Roman champions were beaten, then Rome muſt do the like to Alba. The Romans choſe the three Horatii, brothers; and the Albans the three Curiatii, who were three brothers likewiſe. The three Curiatii were at firſt wounded; and two of the Horatii ſlain: the third Horatius being left to fight the other three, pretended to fly, and as the Curiatii eagerly purſued him, he faced about, and killed them one after another. Returning victorious, and meeting his ſiſter in tears for one of the Curiatii, who was promiſed her in marriage, he run her through with his ſword: yet he was not puniſhed for this crime; his late victory excuſed him.

9. The Romans being conquerors, Tullus ordered the city of Alba to be razed to the ground, and commanded the Albans to come and live at Rome, with their king Metius Suffetius; who was ſome time after tied to the tails of four horſes, and torn in pieces, for forming a conſpiracy to make himſelf maſter of Rome.

Tullus Hoſtilius and his whole family were burnt by lightning, which ſet his palace on fire, after having reigned thirty-two years. He was ſucceeded by Ancus Martius, who reſembled Numa Pompilius as well for his juſtice as his piety.

ANCUS MARTIUS, Fourth King of Rome.

Year of the World 3414. *Of Rome* 114.

10. Ancus Martius was the ſon of Pompilia, and grandſon of Numa Pompilius. He incloſed Mount Aventine and the Janiculum within the city, building new walls about it, and laying the foundation of

of the city Oſtia on the mouth of the Tyber. He had one war with the Latins, whom he defeated in ſeveral battles; and died of a ſickneſs in the twenty-fourth year of his reign. He left two children under the care of Tarquinius Priſcus, who took away the kingdom from them, and got himſelf to be declared king of Rome.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, Fifth King of Rome.

Year of the World 3439. *Of Rome* 139.

11. Tarquinius Priſcus was originally of Corinth, and ſon of a rich merchant, whoſe name was Demaratus. Under the reign of Ancus Martius he quitted the city of the Tarquins to ſeek his fortune at Rome; where he quitted his former name Lucumon, to take that of Tarquinius, in remembrance of the city of the Tarquins, where he was born. After the death of Ancus Martius, he aſſembled the ſenators and people; and being ſupported by his friends, and thoſe whom he had gained by money, he put in for the crown, and managed his affairs ſo dextrouſly, that he obtained it without any difficulty.

12. He augmented the ſenate with a hundred ſenators, and enlarged the authority of that auguſt body. He likewiſe added three hundred new members to the order of the knights, which was their number before. He ordered a bundle of rods bound up together, with an ax in the midſt, to be carried before the magiſtrates. He regulated the ſtuffs and faſhion of the robes that were to be worn by the kings and augurs; and commanded the chairs of the ſenators to be made of ivory. He regulated the habits which were to diſtinguiſh the knights from others that ſerved in the wars, and enjoined

enjoined them to wear gold rings on their fingers. Then to diſtinguiſh the children of illuſtrious families, he ordered them to wear long robes, bordered with purple. He built the *circus* between Mount Palatine and Mount Aventine, to have there repreſented the combats of gladiators, and of beaſts, or any other diverſions of the like nature. And he was the firſt that wore a crown and a ſcepter, with the other marks of the regal dignity.

13. Being one day minded to try Actius Nævius, preſident of the augurs, he aſked him, Whether what he thought of in his mind was poſſible to be done or no? He poſitively told him it was. Why, ſays the king, I was thinking whether I was able to cut this whetſtone with a razor: That you are, replied the augur; at the ſame inſtant the king accordingly cut it: and from that time the Romans never began any enterprize without conſulting the augurs.

Tarquin extinguiſhed the name of the Latins through all Italy, having poſſeſſed himſelf of moſt of their cities; but was at length ſlain by two peaſants, who were bribed to do it by the children of Ancus Martius, being then eighty-four years old, and having reigned thirty-eight years.

SERVIUS TULLUS, Sixth King of Rome.

Year of the World 3477. *Of Rome* 177.

14. Servius Tullus was ſon to the prince of Cornicula, a ſmall city which Tarquin had taken in the province of the Latins. His father was killed at Corinth; and his mother, who was then big of him, was carried priſoner to Rome, where Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquin, took an affection to her, and lodged her in the palace, where ſhe was deli-

vered of Servius Tullus. It was remarkable, that lying in his cradle, a lambent flame play'd about his head for above the ſpace of an hour, and did him not the leaſt injury. Tanaquil was of opinion that it promiſed the kingdom to this infant; and after that time took great care of his education, and gave him her daughter in marriage.

Servius being ſon-in-law to Tarquin, and having the management of all affairs in his own hands at the time of his death, he behaved himſelf, by the queen's aſſiſtance, ſo well in this place, that he was elected and proclaimed king by the people ſome time after the death of that prince.

15. Having vanquiſhed the Tuſcans and the Vejentes, he exceedingly augmented the city of Rome; added the Quirinal, Viminal, and the Exquiline hills to it, and encompaſſed it with walls and ditches. He was the firſt that took a ſurvey of the Roman citizens, and valued every man's eſtate to tax him proportionably to his income, that ſo his troops might be better accommodated. This was done once in five years, which ſpace of time was called a *luſtrum*.

He had two children; the eldeſt was of a ſweet agreeable temper; the youngeſt fiery and ambitious. They married the two Tarquins, brothers-in-law or nephews to Servius, who apprehending that theſe two Tarquins, the ſons or grandſons of Tarquinius Priſcus, would ſhock him in his throne, thought the beſt way to ſecure them in his intereſt would be to beſtow his eldeſt daughter upon the elder Tarquin, who was naturally ambitious and violent, and his youngeſt upon the other, whoſe name was Aruns, who had as much moderation as his brother had heat and paſſion.

16. As theſe things were wholly managed by a principle of policy, and Servius had no regard to the different diſpoſitions of the married couple,

Tarquin,

Tarquin, who liked not the gentle humour of his wife, entered into a ſtrict correſpondence with his ſiſter-in-law, and debauched her. He ſoon after murdered his own wife, and the youngeſt ſiſter poiſoned her huſband, to put herſelf in a capacity to marry her brother-in-law, and take away the crown from her father.

Tarquin, ſuffering himſelf to be over-perſuaded by Tullia, ſummoned the ſenators, to tell them that he was minded to reign. Accordingly he placed himſelf on the ſeat where the kings were accuſtomed to ſit, and began to call his father-in-law Servius, an uſurper. This making a great noiſe in the ſenate, the king came to know the reaſon of it; Tarquin immediately raiſing himſelf from his ſeat, laid hold of him, and throwing him down ſtairs, ordered the ſoldiers to aſſaſſinate him.

Tullia being informed that Tarquin was owned for king, immediately got her chariot ready, to go and congratulate him; and as ſhe came to the ſtreet where the body of her father lay acroſs the way, the coachman going to turn and paſs ſome other way, the unnatural fury would not ſuffer ſuch a delay, but bid him drive on, and paſs over the body of her father, who had reigned forty-four years.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, Seventh King of Rome.

Year of the World 3521. *Of Rome* 221.

17. Tarquin, as ſome hiſtorians tell us, was the ſon of Tarquinius Priſcus; but others are of opinion he was only his grandſon. After the death of Servius, he ſeized upon the kingdom, and behaved himſelf with all imaginable arrogance and cruelty. He was ſurnamed Superbus, from the inſolence of

his temper. He deſpiſed the authority of the ſenate, and frequently put to death, or baniſhed, or impriſoned the ſenators and chief men of the city, upon falſe reports and accuſations. He defeated the Volſcians by force of arms, but made himſelf maſter of Gabii by treachery. He pretended to fall out with his ſon Sextus in the preſence of moſt of his captains. Sextus upon this flies, and ſends to the Gabians, to beg the protection of their city againſt the barbarous treatment of an unnatural father. He then diſpatches one meſſenger only to his Father. Tarquin carries him into his garden, and in his preſence knocks off the heads of all the higheſt poppies. Sextus underſtood well enough his father's meaning. He ſtruck off the heads of the principal men among the Gabians; ſome he impriſoned, others he accuſed of treaſon, to find a pretext to condemn, and ſo make them incapable of doing him any injury.

Sextus, after this return, having beheld Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, he was ſtruck with her beauty; but as he could not hope to ſatisfy his paſſion eaſily (for beſides that ſhe was a lady of the ſevereſt virtue imaginable, ſhe was married to a prince of the royal family) he was reſolved to raviſh her. Accordingly in the night time he enters her chamber, claps his dagger to her breaſt, and threatened to kill her, if ſhe did not comply with his deſire. Seeing nothing was able to move this illuſtrious lady, he tells her, that after he had killed her, he would kill her ſlave likewiſe, and leave him in her bed, and then publiſh abroad, that he killed them both in the act of adultery. She rather choſe to ſurrender her body to the paſſion of Sextus, than ſuffer her memory to be diſhonoured by ſo black a calumny. But after ſhe had ſhewn this weakneſs, ſhe ſends to find out her huſband Collatinus, her brother Lucretius, and her couſin Brutus, who were encamped

camped before Ardea: She complained to them of the brutal action of the prince, begged them to revenge the injury done to her; and immediately drawing out a dagger from under her gown, she struck it into her belly, being resolved not to survive the loss of her honour. Brutus draws the bloody dagger of Lucretia's wound, and swore, that he would chase Tarquin and all his guilty family out of Rome.

He reigned twenty four years, and died in Tuscany, after having made several efforts in vain to repossess himself of Rome.

CHAP. III.

Of the Alteration in the State of ROME.

Year of the World 3545. *Of Rome* 245.

1. AFTER Tarquin was turned out of Rome by Brutus, the city was governed by consuls: a government which began 245 years after the foundation of Rome, and 510 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. The consuls were magistrates in whose hands the sovereign authority was lodged for a year only. The two first consuls were Brutus and Collatinus. But the consulate was taken away from Collatinus; because he carried the name of Tarquin, which was odious to the people, they put in his place Valerius Publicola.

Brutus had for a long time counterfeited the madman, to avoid Tarquin's cruelty, who had put to death Martius Junius, his father, and brother, with several more of the senators. He loved his

country ſo entirely, that he beheaded two of his ſons for conſpiring againſt the republic, with the deputies whom Tarquin had diſpatched to Rome to negociate the affair of his reſtoration. He loſt his life ſoon after, fighting with Aruns, the ſon of Tarquin, in a battle againſt thoſe of Tarquin's part, and the Vejentes who eſpouſed his quarrel.

2. The wars which the Romans were obliged to maintain, were

The Hetruſcan war.
The war of the Latins.
The war of the Volſcians.
The war of the Vejentes.
The war of the Gauls.
The ſecond war of the Latins.
The war of the Samnites.
The war of the Tarantines.
The firſt Punic war.
The ſecond Punic war.
The war of Antiochus.
The war of Macedonia.
The third Punic war.
The war of Corinth.
The war of Portugal.
The war of Numantia.
The war of the Slaves.
The war of Jugurtha.
The war of the Mithridates.

And beſides theſe they had two civil wars; the firſt between Marius and Sylla, and the ſecond between Cæſar and Pompey. The Romans undertook all theſe wars to defend their liberty, preſerve their limits, protect their allies, and enlarge their empire.

The War of ETRURIA.

Year of the World 3547. *Of Rome* 247.

3. The firſt war that the Romans were engaged in after the expulſion of their kings, was that of Etruria. For Porſenna, king of that country, being reſolved to ſupport Tarquin, came to beſiege Rome with a powerful army. Soon after which Horatius Cocles alone ſuſtained for ſome time the fury of the enemies, who would have paſſed the bridge to enter the city; and at laſt when it was broken down, he threw himſelf into the Tyber, and ſwam croſs it, without abandoning his arms all this while.

About the ſame time Mutius Scævola privately ſtole into the enemy's camp, with a deſign to kill the king, but failed in his attempt; for he miſtook the king's ſecretary for the king himſelf. After his diſappointment, being taken and brought before Porſenna, he put his right-hand, which committed the miſtake, into a fire which happened to be there. Porſenna notwithſtanding granted them peace, only on condition of delivering up all the gold, ſilver, and iron in the city, and giving twenty young ladies of the beſt quality by way of hoſtages.

Clelia, one of the twenty, having ſlipt from her guards, ſwims over the Tyber on horſeback, and came back to Rome: but the conſul, fearing leſt the world ſhould accuſe him of infidelity, was for ſurrendering her into Porſenna's hands, who ſent her honourably back again to Rome, with ſome other young Romans.

The War of the LATINS.

Year of the World 3555. *Of Rome* 255.

4. The ſecond war that the Romans were obliged to ſuſtain, was that of the Latins, who took up arms at the inſtigation of Manlius, ſon-in-law to Tarquin: but a bloody battle that was fought near the lake of Regillus, ſoon put an end to this. Manlius was at the head of the Latins, and Aulus Poſthumius commanded the Romans. The victory was in ſuſpenſe for ſome time, but at laſt it declared itſelf in favour of the Romans. There were forty thouſand men ſlain in the action: thirty-four thouſand of the Latins, in which number was Manlius; and ſix thouſand Romans. After the death of Manlius, the Tarquins loſt all hopes of being ever reſtored.

The War of the VOLSCIANS.

Year of the World 3559. *Of Rome* 259.

5. The third war the Romans had, was that of the Volſcians and the Æqui, who continually diſturbed and annoyed the Romans. This war laſted for ſeveral years, till Quintus Cincinnatus, who after he had performed many glorious exploits, retired to his country-houſe, where he lived quietly, tilling his ground, was taken from the plough to be made dictator. He ſaved the army commanded by the conſul Marcus Minutius, which was ſurrounded by the enemy; and afterward returned to his old employment at his country-houſe.

6. It was in this war, that a Roman gentleman, whoſe name was Martius, had the ſirname of Coriolanus

riolanus given him, by the conſul Martius, for having performed wonders at the taking of Corioli: yet he was condemned to baniſhment in the year of Rome 263, for having ſpoken contemptibly of the tribunes. He fled to the Volſcians, as being the moſt inveterate enemies to the Romans, and conſequently the fitteſt to execute his revenge; and engaged them to renew the war with the Romans, in the year 263.

The Volſcians choſe him for their general, with Tullus Accius, who at that time commanded them. He ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral encounters, wherein he always defeated the Romans. He then encamped near the city, with a deſign to beſiege it; but, vanquiſhed by the prayers and tears of his mother Vetruria, and his wife Volumnia, whom the ſenate deputed to go and interceed with him, he abandoned his enterprize, and drew the army off, in the year 266. Afterward Accius becoming jealous of him, ordered him to be aſſaſſinated by ten or a dozen villains, who accuſed him of treaſon.

The Volſcians after the death of Coriolanus were entirely defeated in a famous battle by Spurius Caſſius. But this Spurious Caſſius himſelf three years after was thrown headlong down from the Tarpeian rock, becauſe he was accuſed of a deſign to get himſelf declared king. It was he who was author of the * Lex Agraria in the year 268.

The War of the VEJENTES.

Year of the World 3571. *Of Rome* 271.

7. The war of the Vejentes was declared againſt them, by the family of the Fabians, who begged of

* A law that reſpected the diviſion of lands equally among all the people.

of the people of Rome to leave the management of the war to their care, and they would undertake it at their own expence. They were three hundred; who after having frequently defeated their enemies, fell at laſt into an ambuſcade, and were wholly cut off, in the year of Rome 277, near the river Cremera. And the portal or gate through which this honourable family ſallied out of Rome, was called the Scelerata, or wicked. But the year following the conſul Servilius put an end to this war by an overthrow he gave the Vejentes. He had alſo frequent rencounters with the Volſcians, who were often beaten, and particularly by Quintus Capitolinus; who in the year 286 took Antium, the capital city of the Volſcians.

Ten years after, being called from his country-ſeat, where he employed himſelf in cultivating his own grounds, he was created dictator, overcame the Æqui, and made them firſt paſs * under the yoke. The city of the Vegentes was taken by Camillus the dictator, after a ſiege of ten years continuance, in the year of Rome 358; who brought the Fidenates alſo into ſubjection, and the city of Faliſci, but by a very generous action. For a ſchoolmaſter, put the moſt conſiderable children for their birth in the town into his hands, expecting to get a mighty reward for his pains; but Camillus ordered him to be ſtript naked, and ſo to be ſoundly whipt from his camp to the city, whither he ſent him, with all his boys.

* A ceremony the Romans had of uſing their enemies after they had conquered them.

The War of the G A U L S.

Year of the World 3663. *Of Rome* 363.

8. In the year of Rome 363, the Gauls having entered Italy, to the number of above a hundred thouſand men, out of expectation of finding a mighty booty there, they firſt beſieged Cluſium. The Romans ſent ambaſſadors to the Gauls, who inſtead of hearkening to them, raiſed the ſiege of Cluſium, and marched directly to Rome. The Romans ſent Fabius the conſul to oppoſe their coming, with a powerful army; a fight enſued, and a moſt bloody battle was fought near the River Allia, where the Roman army was entirely defeated.

The Gauls, after this terrible conqueſt, immediately entered the city of Rome, finding the gates open and the place abandoned, which they effectually plundered, and coming into the ſenate-houſe, maſſacred all the ſenators, and afterwards burnt the whole city to the ground.

After all this ravaging and deſolation, Brennus, who commanded the Gauls, beſieged the Capitol, whither the Roman youth retired with Manlius, for ſix whole months; after which he ordered a great number of ladders to be made, deſigning to attempt the ſcalade of it in the night. And his deſign had certainly ſucceeded, if Manlius and the reſt of the beſieged had not been awakened by the noiſe of ſome geeſe in the garriſon, and beaten back the Gauls that were already got upon the ramparts, and thrown down headlong thoſe that were upon the ladders. They hoped however to carry it at laſt by famine; but Manlius perceiving their deſign, threw abundance of loaves into their camp, to let them ſee they were not ſtraitened for proviſions. They then ſent to tell the beſieged they would leave

leave their city, provided they would give them a thouſand pound of gold.

During this capitulation, Camillus, who had been baniſhed ſome time ago, arrived at the head of forty thouſand man, whom he had picked up in his march, beat the Gauls out of Rome, and afterwards purſuing them for two or three leagues, gave them an entire defeat. After this victory he returned to Rome in triumph, and ſtopped the people (who would have fain gone to live at Veii, becauſe Rome was all burnt down) with ſuch powerful arguments, that he perſuaded them to remove the rubbiſh, clear the ruins, and build a new city. Manlius, whom they ſurnamed Capitolinus, after having defended the Capitol, was thrown headlong from the top of that very Capitol which he had defended with ſo much gallantry.

In the year 393 of Rome, a gulph appeared in the midſt of the public place, which they could fill up by no manner of means. The augurs being conſulted about this, anſwered, that it would never cloſe again till the moſt precious thing in Rome was thrown into it. At the very time when they were moſt perplexed to find out this precious thing, Marcus Curtius mounts his horſe, leaps into it all armed as he was, and the gulph immediately cloſed up.

The War of the LATINS.

Year of the World 3714. *Of Rome* 414.

10. After the Romans had declared war againſt the Latins, becauſe they pretended to have a right to the privilege of Roman citizens, a ſhare in the government, and bearing of all offices; a young gentleman of the Latins ſingling himſelf out of the army

army to challenge any Roman to fight him, young Manlius, ſon to Manlius Torquatus the conſul, rides up to him, fights him, and kills him: but his father ordered his head to be ſtruck off before the whole army, for having violated the military diſcipline; the conſuls having iſſued an expreſs prohibition for any one to quit his poſt till the ſignal for the battle was given.

The War of the SAMNITES.

Year of the World 3711. *Of Rome* 411.

11. The Romans declared war againſt the Samnites, at the requeſt of the Campanians, who had put themſelves under the protection of the Romans. This war continued fifty years. But the Samnites finding themſelves not ſtrong enough to engage the Romans by force of arms, were obliged to have recourſe to a ſtratagem. They choſe ten of the craftieſt ſoldiers out of the army, and apparelled them like ſhepherds; then they gave each of them a ſmall flock of ſheep, and having inſtructed them in all they were to do, poſted them on the road where the Roman army was to paſs. Being in their reſpective places, they were met by the van-couriers of the army, and aſked, whether they knew where the army of the Samnites was gone? They anſwered, they had beſieged Luceria. Upon this the Romans reſolved to march to the relief of this city, becauſe it was a place of great importance to them. But being ſhut up in the defiles through which they muſt of neceſſity paſs before they could reach this place, the Samnites fell vigorouſly upon them, plundered them of all their arms, and made them paſs under the yoke: yet ſome time after Fabius and Papyrius defeated the Samnites entirely.

The War of the TARENTINES.

Year of the World 3772. *Of Rome* 472.

12. The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, becauſe they pillaged a fleet belonging to the people of Rome, and ill-treated the ambaſſadors that were ſent to complain of this injury; and with that ſucceſs, that L. Æmilius Barbula defeated them, together with the Samnites and Salentines that came to their aſſiſtance. This obliged them to beg relief of Pyrrhus in the year 474, who tranſported a vaſt army into Italy, wherein he had abundance of elephants, animals till that time utterly unknown to the Romans.

In the firſt battle the Romans under the conduct of Levinus were vanquiſhed, rather by the diſorder the ſtrange ſight of thoſe huge elephants put them into, than by the forces of Pyrrhus. Store of priſoners were taken; but upon Fabricius's redemanding them, Pyrrhus ſent them all back without taking ranſom for them. After he had gained the battle, Pyrrhus viſited the field where this ſcene was tranſacted; and obſerving that the Romans ſtill graſped thoſe that had given them their death's wound; that, dead as they were, a certain fierceneſs appeared in their looks; and that all their wounds were received before; he cried out in amazement, O! how eaſy a matter were it for me to conquer the whole world, if I had the Romans for ſoldiers, or the Romans had me for their king!

13. After this he ſent ambaſſadors to Rome with conſiderable preſents, to endeavour to accommodate the matter between the Tarentines and them. The ambaſſadors being ſent back, Pyrrhus demanded what they thought of Rome: and they immediately

ately anſwered him, that their city ſeemed to be a temple, and their ſenate an aſſembly of the gods.

The ſecond battle was fought in Lucania, where thoſe very elephants that gained Pyrrhus his firſt battle, loſt him the ſecond. For it ſo fell out, that one Caius Minutius cut off the trunk of one of the elephants, which made the creature cry out ſo furiouſly, that he affrighted his fellows; ſo they ran back upon their own forces, broke their ranks, and put the army into ſo great a confuſion, that it was no difficult matter for the Romans to defeat them.

After the battle, Pyrrhus's phyſician came to Fabricius, offering to poiſon his own maſter; but the generous conſul ſent him back to Pyrrhus, who commanded him immediately to be hanged. He then went into Sicily, to aſſiſt the Syracuſans againſt the Carthaginians; but this expedition not ſucceeding to his expectation, he goes back into Italy in the year 479, where he was beaten, and his camp forced by the Romans.

After this laſt defeat, he returned into Epirus, having been employed ſix years in the Tarentine and Sicilian wars. The Romans having then defeated the Tarentines and Samnites, the conquered were obliged to ſubmit to the conquerors; ſo they entered into an alliance with thoſe of Rome, in the year 482.

The Firſt PUNIC WAR.

Year of the World 3790. *Of Rome* 490.

14. The firſt Punic War began in the year of Rome 490, two years after the return of Pyrrhus into Epirus. It was occaſioned by the ambition

and jealouſy of Carthage. The authors of this war were the people of Meſſina on one ſide, and Hiero king of Syracuſe, an ally of Carthage, on the other. The king, in conjunction with the Carthaginians, declared war againſt the city of Meſſina; and the Romans reſolving to ſuccour the Meſſinians, becauſe they had been always their good friends, ſent over an army into Sicily, under the conduct of Appius Claudius.

For a long time the Carthaginians were maſters at ſea, and the Romans at land. But at length Appius Claudius, the Roman general, defeated Hiero, and having obliged him to demand a peace, he obtained it upon eaſy terms.

Some time after Duilius put out to ſea, and engaged the Carthaginian fleet. The galleys of the Carthaginians, which were light and nimble, were overpowered by thoſe of the Romans, that were ſhort and heavy; and by this means their dexterity in managing their oars was of no ſervice to them, and their whole fleet was either taken or ſunk.

15. The Romans gained ſome other advantages over the enemy; but their conſul Catalinus was ſurrounded on every ſide in the Straits of Camirana, into which he was imprudently got, and was as happily delivered by the valour of Calphurnius Flamma, a tribune, who with a detachment of three hundred choſen men, fell upon the enemy's main body which kept that defile. The Carthaginians turned all their forces immediately upon Calphurnius, and ſo the Romans had an opportunity to make their eſcape out of this narrow place. The three hundred men were all cut to pieces; but their leader made a ſhift to ſave himſelf, though he was wounded in ſix or ſeven places.

A ſecond engagement at ſea put an end to this war; the conditions of peace were, that the Carthaginians ſhould ſurrender Sicily, Sardinia, and all

all the other Iſles that are between Afric and Italy, to the Romans: and that for twenty years they ſhould pay them twelve hundred talents.

16. In this war, Attilius Regulus took Tunis and ſeveral other cities belonging to the Carthaginians, and at laſt went to lay cloſe ſiege to Carthage itſelf. This obliged the Carthaginians to ſue for a peace; But Regulus would not grant it unleſs upon very hard conditions. When the Carthaginians ſaw that, they were neceſſitated to give the command of the army to Xantippus, captain of the Lacedemonians. He gave the Romans a great overthrow, killed thirty thouſand upon the place, and took fifteen thouſand priſoners, among whom was Attilius Regulus.

He was ſent to Rome to treat with the ſenate about the exchange of priſoners; but he endeavoured as much as in him lay to hinder them from making one; telling them the affairs of Carthage were in a very bad condition, and they ought never to leave off till they had ruined them. At his return to Carthage ſome ſay, the Carthaginians put him to death; but it is more probable, he died by ſickneſs. And thus the firſt Punic war ended after twenty three years loſſes on both ſides, and the temple of Janus ſhut the firſt time ſince Numa's reign: but it was not long before it was opened again. For the Romans were ſoon after obliged to fight againſt the Ligurians, the Liburnians, and the Inſubrian Gauls, who were often beaten: the Ligurians and Liburnians by Fulvius, and the Inſubrian Gauls, who had Britomarus to head them by Æmilius. Flaminius likewiſe vanquiſhed them when Arioviſtus was their general: and they received another overthrow from Marcellus, who ſlew their king Viridomarus with his own hand.

CHAP. IV.

The Second PUNIC WAR.

Year of the World 3814. *Of Rome* 514.

1. THE ſecond war began twenty-four years after the firſt. The Carthaginians grew now impatient of their twenty-four years of ſervitude, and of having paid a tribute to the Romans for ſo long a time. At the end of nine years war, Amilcar was ſlain, and his ſon-in-law Aſdrubal ſet up in his room. Aſdrubal alſo was ſlain eight years after in battle, and Hannibal ſucceeded him.

Hannibal, when he ſaw himſelf general of the Carthaginians, fearing leſt the ſame misfortune that happened to his father Amilcar, and to Aſdrubal, ſhould attend him if he did not go upon ſome ſecret expedition, he made himſelf maſter of all the provinces of Spain, that reached as far as the Ebre. He next made his army march into the territories of the Oſcades, whom he reduced under his obedience: and ſoon after poſſeſſed himſelf of all the cities thereabout, but eſpecially thoſe belonging to the Capertans and the Vacceans. Thence he marched to attack Saguntum, a city of Spain, and an ally to the Romans. The Romans upon this occaſion ſent ambaſſadors to Carthage to complain of the injury that was done to the Saguntines, and of the infraction of the treaty of peace; but they were forced to return home, very ill ſatisfied with the anſwer of the Carthaginians.

2. The Saguntines harraſſed with the continual fatigues

fatigues of a nine months ſiege, and preſſed by famine, and want of proviſions, demanded to capitulate; but Hannibal perſiſting to treat them with indignity, after they had buried their gold and ſilver in the ground, they made a great bonfire in the midſt of the town, into which the greateſt part of the garriſon leaped, and the reſt were killed by their fellows.

When the Romans heard of this, they diſpatched ambaſſadors to Carthage, to know of them whether they approved of the procedure of Hannibal; where Fabius, one of the ambaſſadors, ſeeing them demur upon the point, told them they had nothing to do but to chuſe either peace or war; and all of them crying out, War! War! the ambaſſadors immediately departed.

Before they returned to Rome, they viſited Spain and Gaul, to deſire the people of thoſe nations not to give paſſage to the Carthaginians. But thoſe of Spain being affrighted by the ſad example of Saguntum, and the Gauls by the great ſucceſs of of Hannibal's arms, refuſed this ambaſſy as a ridiculous propoſition.

3. Hannibal paſſed the winter at New Carthage, then returned to Cales, where he performed his vows to Hercules.

Before his arrival in Italy, he made himſelf maſter of the Ilergetes, the Barguſians, the Auſetans, and all Aquitain. Afterwards he paſſed the Pyrenean mountains, then he marched through Gaul, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the people, at laſt he came to the foot of the Alps. But it was a difficult matter to climb theſe mountains, as well for the height of the rocks, which ſeemed to touch the ſkies, as for the ſnows, which made the ways almoſt impracticable: Beſides that the inhabitants of the hills were no ſmall impediment to them in their march. Yet having with an undaunted courage

undertaken

undertaken to climb the hills, on the ninth day he found himſelf on the top of them. Thence he ſhowed them all Italy, lying at a great diſtance, bidding them look upon that vaſt country as the certain recompenſe for their toil and labour. But he was more perplexed to get down the hills than he was in climbing up: for the froſt rendered the ways every where ſo ſlippery, that there was no ſteady walking; beſides the mountains were ſo ſteep in ſome places, that there was ſcarce any other way of getting down, but by catching hold of the twigs and branches of trees that grew between the rocks. He alſo made uſe of fire, iron and vinegar, to open a way through the rocks; and thus having paſſed the Alps in the ſpace of fifteen days, he came into Italy with a hundred thouſand foot, and twenty thouſand horſe.

4. Hannibal firſt gave battle to the Romans between the Po and the Ticinus, where the Roman army was overcome. Scipio the conſul was wounded, and had certainly been taken by the enemy, if the valour of his ſon, who was afterwards ſirnamed Africanus, had not forced him out of their hands. He gave the ſecond battle a ſhort time after the firſt at the river Trebia. Sempronius and his whole army was there defeated, and Hannibal triumphantly paſſed the Apennines. The year following he came into Etruria, after a march of four days and three nights in the midſt of bogs and moraſſes, without repoſing himſelf: which ſo fatigued him that he loſt an eye. It was in this place that Flaminius the conſul, a man of great raſhneſs and precipitation fell into the ſnares which Hannibal had laid for him; he was ſlain, and his army put to the rout, near the Lake of Thraſimene. Near fifteen thouſand were ſlain, and ten thouſand put to flight and diſperſed all over Etruria.

5. After this great overthrow the people being aſ-

ſembled at Rome, created Fabius Maximus dictator, and Minutius Rufus maſter of the horſe. Hannibal at that time was advanced as far as Spoletum, which obliged the two conſuls, Æmilius Paulus, and Terentius Varro, to haſten with their army. The armies met near Cannæ, a ſmall town ſituated in Apulia: Here did Varro put his men in a poſture to receive the enemies. This was a bloody fight, for there were near forty-five thouſand Romans ſlain, with fourſcore ſenators.

The conſul Paulus having been wounded, was in the midſt of the hurry and confuſion found covered with blood and duſt, by a colonel of the army: who ſeeing he was ſtill alive, ſaid, Take my horſe, and fly for yourſelf. But he replied. No, uſe him yourſelf, and go to Rome, and bid the ſenators from me to fortify the town before Hannibal comes to attack it. Above all, tell Fabius Maximus, that I have lived, and that now I die, remembring his orders and counſels; ſo leave me here to expire amidſt this horrible ſlaughter of the Romans. The ſlaughter continued ſo long, that Hannibal commanded his ſoldiers to deſiſt; and was ſo great that he ſent to Carthage three buſhels of golden rings taken from the fingers of the Roman knights that were killed.

6. After the battle of Cannæ, ſome young Romans were debating amongſt themſelves to abandon Italy; till Publius Cornelius Scipio, after ſirnamed Africanus, drew his ſword, and ſwore he would kill the man who would not take an oath never to go out of Rome. Meantime the Romans were ſo far from demanding a peace of the Carthaginians, that receiving advice that the conſul Varro, whoſe raſhneſs was in part the cauſe of that cruel loſs, was on his way home, all the city went out to meet him to thank him, becauſe he had not deſpaired of the ſafety of the commonwealth.

Indeed,

Indeed, if Hannibal had known how to have made uſe of a victory, as well as he did how to get one, Rome had been utterly ruined. But he ſtaid near Capua; which proved as fatal to him as Cannæ had been to the Romans: for here he and his army abandoned themſelves to the effeminacies and pleaſures of that place, ſo that he never thought of purſuing his conqueſts; which gave the Romans time to take breath again. In this exigence all the Roman youths, the magiſtrates, nay, even the ſlaves, took up arms.

7. Fabius Maximus in the meantime endeavoured by delays and amuſements to weaken Hannibal, till the Romans laid ſiege to Capua. Hannibal, thinking to make them raiſe the ſiege, marched directly towards Rome: but a ſudden tempeſt ariſing, juſt as he was going to fight Fulvius, he was obliged to return back without fighting. It was not long before Capua ſurrendered: after which Aſdrubal going to join his brother Hannibal, who lay then in Apulia with a powerful army, was defeated by the conſuls Claudius Nero and Livius Salinator. Nero cauſed Aſdrubal's head to be thrown into the Carthaginian camp; which Hannibal ſeeing, he cried out, "I acknowledge the fate of Carthage."

Scipio in the mean time cut in pieces Hanno's army, the general of the Carthaginians; and took priſoner Syphax king of Numidia, who had quitted the Romans, and taken the ſide of the Carthaginians. Scipio then paſſed into Afric, with a deſign to remove Hannibal out of Italy; upon whoſe arrival in Afric, a bloody battle was fought near Zama; in which Hannibal being defeated by Scipio, deſpaired of retrieving his fortune there, and ſo fled into Aſia. And the Carthaginians being thus vanquiſhed, were obliged to ſubmit to the peace allowed them by the Romans.

The

The War of MACEDONIA.

Year of the World 3850. *Of Rome* 550.

8. The Macedonian War began a little after the peace of Carthage, in the year of Rome 550; which the Romans undertook, as well for the ancient quarrel they had to Philip king of Macedonia, for joining with Hannibal when he was maſter of Italy, as for the ſeveral complaints their allies, and eſpecially the Athenians, made of him.

The war was opened by king Philip, by the ſiege of Abydos; the inhabitants of which he reduced to ſuch an extremity, that, after the example of the Saguntines, they choſe to kill themſelves. But four years after he was defeated by Flaminius, at the * Cynocephale in Theſſaly: to whom a peace was granted at laſt, on condition that he would lay no more pretenſions to any of the cities of Greece.

The War of ANTIOCHUS.

Year of the World 3862. *Of Rome* 562.

9. The war of Antiochus againſt the Romans, began in the year of Rome 562. He was inſtigated to it by Hannibal, who was then a refugee in his court. But having been beaten both by land and ſea, as well by the conſul Lucius Scipio, brother to him ſirnamed Africanus, as by the courage and good conduct of his brother, he was forced to beg a peace; which was granted, on condition that he would quit all the places on this ſide Mount Taurus.

* So called from reſembling a dog's head.

The Second MACEDONIAN WAR.

Year of the World 3883. *Of Rome* 583.

10. Philip king of Macedonia all this while wholly employed himſelf in making preparations for a new war. He had two children, whoſe names were Perſes and Demetrius. This laſt was given in hoſtage to the Romans. He afterwards put Demetrius to death, whom the jealouſy of Perſes, and the kind treatment he received at Rome, had rendered ſuſpicious to him.

The year following, Perſes, who inherited the hatred of his father againſt the Romans, declared war againſt them: but Æmelius, the Roman general, entirely defeated him in the year 586, to the final deſtruction of the kingdom of Macedonia.

Perſes afterwards engaged in the intereſts of Gentius king of Illyricum, who was overcome by Anicius the pretor: and the ſame year both Anicius and Æmilius triumphed at Rome, one over Gentius, and the other over Perſes; and each king marched before the chariot of his conqueror. After the defeat of Antiochus, and the reduction of Macedonia, ſeveral kings and nations were ambitious to be under the Romans.

The Third PUNIC WAR.

Year of the World 3905. *Of Rome* 605.

11. The third Punic War beganbecauſe the Carthaginians declared war againſt Maſſiniſſa, an ally of the Romans. The ſenate hereupon unanimouſly decreed to follow the advice of Cato the cenſor, which was to deſtroy the city of Carthage entirely. And to effect it, Cenſorinus and Manilius the

conſuls

conſuls marched directly to the city. The Carthaginians to avert the ſtorm, ſent deputies, to know what ſatisfaction it was they demanded? The anſwer returned, was, it was the will and pleaſure of the ſenate, that they ſhould demoliſh their city even to the foundations, and remove themſelves at leaſt ten miles from the ſea. This poſſeſſed them with ſo vigorous an indignation, that they made a much greater reſiſtance than could be expected from ſo feeble an enemy. Yet in the fourth year of this war, Carthage was taken by Publius Cornelius Scipio, who burnt and wholly deſtroyed it.

The War of CORINTH.

Year of the World 3907. *Of Rome* 607.

12. The Romans declared war againſt the people of Corinth, becauſe of their ill treatment of the Roman ambaſſadors, as alſo becauſe they brought over the Achæans to their own party. They were defeated by the pretor Metellus in two battles near the Thermopylæ, and in Phocis.

Mummius the conſul, after he had made himſelf maſter of all Achaia, ordered Corinth, the capital city of that nation, to be burnt down to the ground. Here different metals being melted together, accidentally formed the famous Corinthian braſs, on which the Romans ſet a higher value than ſilver, and which in ſucceeding times was imitated by a mixture of ſeveral metals, on which they beſtowed the ſame name.

The War of PORTUGAL.

Year of the World 3908. *Of Rome* 608.

13. The war of Portugal was occaſioned by a prince whoſe name was Viriatus, who had uſurped the ſovereignty of that country. It was retaken by Quintus Fabius, who made peace with Viriatus. But after the treaty was ratified, the year following Scipio the conſul, without having any regard to the treaty, fell ſuddenly upon Viriatus, and treacherouſly put him to death.

The Deſtruction of NUMANTIA.

Year of the World 3913. *Of Rome* 613.

14. Sixteen years after the ruin of Carthage, the very ſame Scipio who had deſtroyed that famous city, and thence acquired the name of Africanus went to beſiege Numantia; the Numantians having refuſed to ſurrender to the Romans ſome rebels who had taken ſhelter among them. Though they were inferior in number to the enemy, yet for nine years together they reſiſted the whole power of Rome; nay, they fatigued and harraſſed two or three of their armies; till Scipio, having ſet down before the town, ſhut up the beſieged within their own walls, where they all killed themſelves out of deſpair. The city of Numantia was razed to the ground; and thus all Spain became a province of the Romans.

The War of the SLAVES, and Others, about the ſame Time.

Year of the World 3921. *Of Rome* 621.

15. The chief of thoſe ſlaves that excited the war, was Ennus, a Syrian by birth, who counterfeiting a divine revelation, encouraged his brother ſlaves to revolt. He muſtered in a body together about ſeventy thouſand, and defeated four Roman pretors; but in the year 622 he was vanquiſhed by the conſul Rupilius.

In the year 621, Attalus died, and by teſtament left the people of Rome his heirs. But Ariſtonicus, being diſcontented at this proceedure, poſſeſſed himſelf of Aſia, and cut in pieces the army of the pretor Craſſus. Yet in the year 624 he was himſelf vanquiſhed by the conſul Perpenna. The ſame year, the ſecond Africanus was found dead in his bed, his wife being ſuſpected to have poiſoned him.

In the year 629, the Romans firſt attacked the inhabitants of Gallia Tranſalpina, and begun with the Salians and Allobroges. The war was ended by Fabius the conſul defeating Bituitus king of the Arverni, in a pitched battle, fought near Iſera; and it was at this time that Gallia Narbonenſis was reduced to the condition of a Roman province.

The War againſt JUGURTHA.

Year of the World 3943. *Of Rome* 643.

16. Jugurtha king of Numidia, baſtard ſon of Micipſa, had raviſhed the kingdom from the two legitimate children of the king his father. Micipſa's children implored the aſſiſtance of the Roman

people, who immediately declared war againſt Jugurtha, but he defeated the Romans, rather by his private liberalities, than by the force of his arms: till Metullus the conſul, a man not to be bribed, was ſent againſt him, and had the better of him in ſeveral engagements. Marius compleated his deſtruction, and at laſt he was delivered into the hands of his conqueror through the treachery of Bocchus king of Mauritania. He was carried priſoner to Rome, and after he had ſerved to adorn the triumph of Marius, died in his confinement, in the year 647, about the time when Cicero was born.

Marius ſome time after this, in his fourth conſulate, exterminated the Teutones and the Ambrones, and together with Catulus, defeated the Cimbrians, who had deſigned to force their way into Italy. There where twenty-ſix thouſand killed, and ſixty-thouſand taken priſoners.

The War of MITHRIDATES.

Year of the World 3960. *Of Rome* 660.

17. The Romans made war againſt Mithridates king of Pontus, becauſe he had turned out Ariobarzanes king of Cappadocia, and Nicomedes king of Bithynia, and poſſeſſed himſelf of their dominions. As they were allies of the Romans, they demanded aſſiſtance from Sylla, who at that time was pretor. He immediately took up arms, and having ejected the uſurper by force, reſtored Ariobarzanes and Nicomedes to their own countries. Yet Mithridates employed all his efforts ſo ſucceſſfully, that he turned them out the ſecond time one after the other; but they were again re-eſtabliſhed by the ſenate.

Mithridates nothing daunted to ſee himſelf attacked by Nicomedes and the Romans, levied a mighty army, and entered Cappadocia and Bithynia;

nia; where he defeated the Roman army, and on a day appointed ordered all the Italians that were in Aſia to be maſſacred. He then made himſelf maſter of Macedonia, Thrace, and Greece.

Sylla, who was then proconſul, parted from Rome to hinder his deſigns. He immediately recovered Athens out of his hands, and afterwards compelled him to make a peace; in purſuance of which, he was to abandon Aſia, Bithynia, and Cappadocia.

18. Mithridates ſome years after renewed the war in Aſia; but Lucullus the conſul beat him both by ſea and land. After this overthrow, at firſt he reſided in his kingdom of Pontus, but finding himſelf ſtill purſued by Lucullus, he was obliged to take ſanctuary in Armenia, and beg the protection of Tigranes.

Lucullus having followed him into this country, there defeated the two kings, whoſe army conſiſted of two hundred thouſand foot and ſixty thouſand horſe. The effects of this battle were, the taking of Niſibis, and Tigranocetta, the capital city of Armenia.

Pompey, who had the management of this war devolved upon him after Lucullus, joined the Iberians and Albanians to the Roman empire, as he purſued Mithridates; who ſeeing himſelf preſſed hard on every ſide, was thinking to make the beſt of his way into Gaul, and ſhelter himſelf there; but the revolt of his ſon Pharnaces, together with that of his army, fully compleated his ruin. He endeavoured ineffectually to diſpatch himſelf by poiſon; and after ſeveral vain attempts to haſten death that way, was forced to ſtab himſelf. Hiſtorians frequently mention him for his ſkill in languages; and an antidote of his own invention ſtill bears his name. This war fully terminated in the year 691, under Cicero's conſulate, after it had laſted forty years.

CHAP. V.

The Civil War between MARIUS and SYLLA.

Year of the World 3966. *Of Rome* 666.

1. THE cauſe of the Civil War between Marius and Sylla, was ambition on both ſides. Marius procured the command of the army deſigned againſt Mithridates for himſelf, by the means of Sulpitius the tribune, who by his own authority had taken it away from Sylla. Sylla enraged at this uſage, entered Rome with an army, put to death Sulpitius the author of this whole intrigue, and beat out Marius, who thereupon fled into Afric. Marius having got a ſmall army, went to join Cinna, who was ejected out of Rome by Octavius his collegue. And Sertorius and Carbo having likewiſe joined him with abundance of their friends, they reſolved all four to march directly towards Rome. When they had entered the city, they made a terrible ſlaughter there. After this, Marius got himſelf to be declared conſul now the ſeventh time, and died the next year.

2. Sylla having concluded a peace with Mithridates, came back into Italy in the year 672, and after he had vanquiſhed Carbo Norbanus, and Marius the younger, entered Rome, and cauſed himſelf to be created dictator. Being elevated to this dignity, he in his turn baniſhed all thoſe of the contrary party, ſent back the greateſt part of the ſenators, but eſpecially Sertorius, and proſcribed ſo great a number of them, that it is ſaid they amounted to two thouſand. After all this, he reſigned the dictatorſhip at the end of three years.

And

And the people of Rome were ſo well pleaſed at it, that when he died the year following, they ordered a moſt magnificent funeral for him.

Sertorius had retired into Spain; but Metallus, aſſiſted by Pompey, made war againſt him. He frequently fought him without any extraordinary ſucceſs, till being at laſt aſſaſſinated by his own people, Pompey in a ſhort time reduced all Spain under the obedience of the Romans.

The Taking of JERUSALEM.

Year of the World 3991. *Of Rome* 691.

3. After Pompey, in conjuction with Craſſus, had defeated the ſlaves that rebelled, and had cleared the ſeas of pirates, he marched into Judea to determine ſome difference which aroſe between the two brothers, Ariſtobulus and Hyrcanus, concerning the kingdom of Judea. Having been ill received by Ariſtobulus, he took Jeruſalem by force, and made them level the walls of it. Yet he had ſo great a reſpect for the temple, that he prohibited his ſoldiers to touch the leaſt thing belonging to that ſacred place. Afterwards he made Judea a tributary province of the empire, ſet Hyrcanus on the throne, and carried the proud Ariſtobulus chained and bound, to ſet off the triumph which he celebrated at Rome.

The War between CÆSAR *and* POMPEY.

Year of the World 3993. *Of Rome* 693.

4. Pompey, Cæſar, and Craſſus, ſeeing themſelves to be the moſt powerful men of the republic, made a league together, and ſo concerted matters, that

that the adminiſtration of all affairs wholly reſted on them. This government was commonly called the Triumvirate. Cæſar to confirm this treaty, gave his daughter in marriage to Pompey. They then ſhared the empire between them. Cæſar took the government of Gaul, Pompey that of Spain, and Craſſus that of Syria, which he therefore demanded, becauſe he expected to make great advantages of that rich province. After they had thus divided it, Cæſar and Craſſus went each of them to their government; Pompey ſtaid at Rome, and contented himſelf to ſend his lieutenants into Spain.

5. Craſſus's firſt action in Syria, was pillaging the temple of Jeruſalem, and carrying away all its riches. But he was ſoon after puniſhed for this ſacrilege; for in an expedition againſt the Parthians, he was entirely defeated by Surena, general of their army. He loſt the greateſt part of his men there; his own ſon was ſlain; and having the misfortune himſelf to fall into the hands of the enemy, they cut off his head; which being carried to Orodes king of the Parthians, he cauſed his mouth to be opened, and pouring ſome melted gold into it, ſaid, Now ſatisfy thyſelf with gold.

After Craſſus was dead, Pompey not enduring an equal, prevailed with the ſenate to recall Cæſar from his government as ſoon as his time was expired, and to diſband his army.

6. As Cæſar rightly apprehended that his conqueſt of Gaul had created him ſeveral enemies, and very well ſaw whither this tended, he ſent them word that he was reſolved to put himſelf in a condition to defend himſelf againſt his enemies; and that he would not diſmiſs his army, unleſs they would oblige Pompey to do the ſame. They would not hearken to this; which obliged him to aſſem-

ble

ble all his forces, and march immediately towards Rome.

Cæſar's ſudden expedition ſo affrighted Pompey and his whole party, that they ſoon abandoned Rome and Italy, and paſſed into Greece. Cæſar entered Rome, and after he had ſtaid a ſhort time there to compoſe the tumults of the city, he went into Spain, and beat Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's two lieutenants, out of the country.

7. As he returned, he made himſelf maſter of Marſeilles, and entering Rome the ſecond time, he took poſſeſſion of the dictatorſhip, which the pretor Lepidus had procured to be conferred upon him in his abſence. He afterwards paſſed over into Greece to find out Pompey, and having beſieged him near * Dyrrachium in Albania, he was ſo rudely received, and his army beaten after ſuch a manner, that if Pompey had known how to uſe his victory, Cæſar, even by his own confeſſion, had been entirely defeated.

After this ſmall overthrow, Cæſar got his troops together, and marched towards Theſſaly. And Pompey having purſued him thither, they fought in the plains of Pharſalia. Here Pompey's army was totally routed. As for himſelf, he fled towards Egypt to Ptolomy, who was then very young.

As ſoon as it was known at court that he was ready to land, Theodoſius perſuaded the king to murder him, in order to engage Cæſar to leave him in the quiet poſſeſſion of his kingdom. Ptolomy immediately ſent Achillas and Septimius to receive and compliment him on his part; and when they had him in a cock-boat, they aſſaſſinated him in the very ſight of the veſſel where his wife and children were.

* Durazzo.

Of SEDITIONS.

Years of Rome 261, 303, 377.

8. The cauſes of moſt of thoſe ſeditions that ſo often threatened the commonwealth, were the ambition, pride, and inſolence of the tribunes.

There were five principal ſeditions. The firſt began in the year 261, occaſioned by the tyranny of the uſurers. The people being no longer able to endure their cruelty, which proceeded ſo far as to treat them like ſlaves, retired in arms to the ſacred hill; but being appeaſed by the ſeaſonable diſcourſe of Menenius Agrippa, they returned to Rome. But before they came back, they obtained certain magiſtrates to defend the people againſt the violence of the ſenators, who were called *tribuni plebis*, or the tribunes.

9. The ſecond ſedition began in the year 303, occaſioned by the arbitrary and unlimited power of the *decemviri*. When theſe *decemviri*, or ten men, who were choſen by the people to reduce the laws they brought from Greece into one body, had fully comprized them in the *duodecim tabulæ*, they ſtill maintained that authority which was only delegated to them for the execution of this deſign. And the inſolence of Appius Claudius, one of theſe, proceeded ſo far as to endeavour to carry off Virginia, with a deſign to raviſh her. Virginius, the father of this young woman, killed her with his own hand in the forum, as Claudius would have had her dragged off, after he had declared her his ſlave. This ſtirred up all the people againſt the *decemviri*, ſo as to put them all in priſon.

10. The third ſedition happened upon the ſubject of marriages, the people being reſolved that it ſhould be lawful for them to marry with the *patri-*

cians.

cians. This tumult broke out in the Janiculum, by the management of Canuſeius, tribune of the people.

The fourth ſedition began in the year of Rome 377, becauſe the people would be admitted to public employments, as well as the nobility. It happened thus; Lucius Stolo, and Lucius Sextus, tribunes of the people, having preferred a law, which ordained that one of the conſuls ſhould be always choſen out of the Plebians, the ſenators oppoſed it with all their authority. And the tribunes on their ſide hindered the making of any curule magiſtrate, ſo that there was a ſort of anarchy in Rome for the ſpace of five years. The people carried the point at laſt; and Lucius Sextus was the firſt that was choſen out of their body.

11. The Gracchi occaſioned the fifth ſedition by their endeavouring to re-eſtabliſh the Agrarian law. Tiberius Gracchus demanded to have this put in execution. All the citizens of Rome were by it forbidden to poſſeſs in land above five hundred acres. And their deſign in getting it reſtored, was, to enjoin all thoſe that poſſeſſed any more, to give their lands up, and diſtribute them among the people. All the nobility vigorouſly oppoſed it, but to no purpoſe, for this law was authorized by the ſenate. Gracchus afterwards made his collegue Octavius quit his office, becauſe he would have ſtopped the execution of this law. But at laſt Scipio Naſica cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated as he came out of the Capitol.

12. The deſign of Catiline's conſpiracy, was to kill Cicero, who was conſul, to ſet the city on fire at the four corners, to plunder and make himſelf maſter of it: but this plot was happily diſcovered. Lentulus and Cethegus, with ſeveral other ſenators, were concerned herein. After this conſpiracy was diſcovered, Cataline was condemned to depart out of

of Rome; ſo he withdrew towards his army. The other conſpirators were all put to death. And Cataline at laſt was defeated, his army cut in pieces by Petreius, lieutenant to Antonius the conſul, and himſelf killed upon the place.

13. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the Emperors of Rome, from Julius Cæſar to Honorius.

In the year 705 of Rome, and 4005 of the world, Julius Cæſar made himſelf emperor, and was aſſaſſinated in the ſenate on the ides of March, 710. He was perpetual dictator but three years, four months, and ſix days.

Auguſtus took the empire in the year 711 of Rome; and in 724, after the death of Mark Anthony, he was ſole emperor, and thus held the empire 57 years, and the monarchy 43 years. He died in the 14th year of the Chriſtian æra.

Anno Dom.	Roman Emperors who reigned.	Years	Mon.	Days
14	Tiberius	22	6	
37	Caligula	3	10	8
41	Claudius	13	8	20
54	Nero	13	7	28
68	Galba		6	7
69	Otho		3	5
69	Vitellius		8	5
69	Veſpaſian	10		
79	Titus	2	2	2
81	Domitian	15		6

Theſe are commonly called the Twelve Cæſars.

Here

Here follows the catalogue of the reſt.

Anno Dom.	Roman Emperors who reigned.	Years	Mon.	Days
96	Nerva	1	4	11
98	Trajan	19	6	15
117	Adrian	20	11	
138	Antoninus Pius	22	6	
161	Marcus Aurelius L. Verus	19		10
180	Commodus	12	9	14
193	Pertinax		2	26
193	Julianus		2	5
193	Severus	17	8	3
211	Caracalla and Geta	6	2	5
217	Macrinus and his Son	1	2	
218	Heliogabalus	3	9	4
222	Alexander	13		9
235	Maximus and his Son	2		
238	Pupienus and Balbinus		10	
238	The Gordiani	6		
244	Philip and his Son	5		
249	Decius and his Son	3		
251	Gallus and Volusian his Son	2	4	
254	Valerian	6		
259	Galienus	8		
268	Claudius II.	2		
270	Quintillus			15
270	Aurelian	5		
275	Tacitus		3	
275	Florianus		6	6
276	Probus	6	4	
282	Carus	1		
282	Numerian, ſlain in the year 284			
282	Carinus, ſlain in 285			

Anno Dom.	Roman Emperors who reigned.	Years	Mon.	Days
284	Diocleſian	20		
295	Maximian	18		
304	Galerius and Conſtantius	2	3	25
306	Conſtantine the Great	30	9	27
337	Conſtantine, Conſtans, and Conſtantius, brothers	25	5	13
361	Julian the Apoſtate	1	7	27
363	Jovian		7	22
364	Valentinian the Great		8	22
375	Gratian	7	9	21
388	Valentinian II.	8	8	12
392	Theodoſius the Great		8	22
395	Honorius	28	7	

CHAP. VI.

JULIUS CÆSAR, the Firſt Roman Emperor.

Year of the World 4005. *Of Rome* 705.

1. CÆSAR was deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families of Rome by his mother's ſide, and of the kings of that country by his father's. His mother's name was Aurelia. He learned the military art under Marius, and firſt carried arms in Aſia.

The firſt office he was called to, was to be *ædile* with Bibulus; next he was cenſor, and pontifex maximus, under the conſulate of Cicero. He was made pretor

pretor the year following. At his going out of the pretorſhip, he obtained the government of Spain. He performed ſeveral glorious exploits which deſerved triumph; but he preferred the conſulſhip to that glory, and at laſt obtained it in the year 695, by the aſſiſtance of Pompey and Craſſus.

2. Being advanced to that high dignity, he diſtributed his lands among the people of Rome, and ſo far eſtabliſhed himſelf in the good graces of the people, that he procured the government of Gaul to be conferred upon him. He took poſſeſſion of it in the year 696, and held it nine years; during which time he ſubdued all the provinces that lie between the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Rhine, and the Rhone, and made them tributary to Rome.

He was the firſt Roman that ever adventured to paſs the Rhine, having built a bridge over it, to go and give battle to the Germans, who were on the other ſide. He made a deſcent likewiſe upon Britian, which before him was unknown to the Romans. Fortune was contrary to him only thrice during theſe nine years: firſt in Britain, where his naval forces had like to have been loſt by a tempeſt. The ſecond time in Gaul, where one of his legions was entirely defeated. And the third upon the frontiers of Germany, where his lieutenants fell into an ambuſcade, and were cut in pieces.

3. Having placed good governors in Britian and Gaul, he repaſſed into Italy. Being at Lucca, the two conſuls, with above two hundred ſenators, and four hundred knights, went to congratulate him upon his great conqueſts. He afterwards demanded a triumph, and the conſulſhip: but Pompey being jealous of Cæſar's glory, ſo managed his cabals, that they refuſed him both one and the other. Upon this, Cæſar knowing his life was at ſtake, marches towards Rome, at the head of his army, and paſſed

the Rubicon, a ſmall river which parted that government from that of Italy.

In the mean time Pompey gets Cæſar declared an enemy to the republic. Notwithſtanding which, he continued his march towards Rome, which was abandoned by Pompey and his party, who went to Brunduſium, from whence he eſcaped by night into Epirus, where he was purſued by Cæſar. But inſtead of protracting the war, and ſtarving his enemy, which he might eaſily have done, he fought Cæſar at Pharſalia, where he was totally defeated in the year 706.

4. In this voyage Cæſar became paſſionately in love with Cleopatra; but her brother Ptolomy, who thought to have obliged Cæſar everlaſtingly by diſpatching of Pompey, finding himſelf not ſo well received as he expected, reſolved to deſtroy him, and beſieged him in the palace; where with a handful of men Cæſar for a while kept off a numerous army; at laſt, by ſetting the neighbouring buildings on fire, where the fineſt library in the world (which is ſuppoſed, among a thouſand other curioſities now loſt, to have had Solomon's hiſtory of plants) was unluckily burnt to the ground, he made his eſcape to the Pharos, and from thence with his ſword in one hand, and his commentaries in the other, ſwims to his fleet; and after he had entirely defeated Ptolemy's forces, who was drowned in endeavouring to ſave himſelf by flight, he put the whole kingdom into the hands of Cleopatra.

Cæſar afterwards beat Pharnaces, ſon to Mithridates, who had aſſiſted Pompey with his troops in Theſſaly, a victory ſo eaſy and ſudden, that Cæſar writ no more than theſe three words to inform his friends of it; *Veni, vidi, vici.* When this was done, he vanquiſhed Juba king of Mauritania, who encouraged by L. Scipio and Cato, renewed the civil war in Afric.

After

5. After his return to Rome, he applied himſelf to reform the calendar, and accordingly added ten days to the year, which Numa had made only to conſiſt of twelve lunar months; that is to ſay, of 355 days: whereas by Cæſar's new alteration it was made to conſiſt of 365 days and ſix compleat hours: reſerving the ſix hours to the end of every fourth year to make a compleat day, which he placed before the ſixth of March. The year which conſiſted of 366 days was named *Biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends was twice reckoned that year. This manner of computation was called the Julian, from Julius Cæſar the inventor of it. After he had vanquiſhed Pompey's ſons in Spain, he was declared perpetual dictator. This was the cauſe of the conſpiracy that was formed againſt him: the cheif contrivers of which were Marcus Brutus, L. Caſſius, D. Brutus, and Trebonius.

6. His death was manifeſtly foretold by ſome ſtrange preſages: Some months before his death, a certain aſtrologer whoſe name was Spurina, told him that the ides of March would prove fatal to him. Calphurnia, his wife, the night before he was killed, dreamt that the ceiling of the houſe fell down, and that her huſband was murdered between her arms. Nay, the very day he was aſſaſſinated, having ordered ſome beaſts to be ſacrificed, he found them all defective.

Theſe prognoſtics and his own indiſpoſition, made that impreſſion on him, that he was once minded to put off what he had to propoſe to the ſenate till another day; but at laſt at the repeated inſtances of Brutus, who repreſented to him that abundance of the ſenators were already come to the houſe, and that they had waited for him a long time, he was prevailed upon to go out about eleven in the morning.

Being on his way thither, Spurina the augur met

him, to whom ſays Cæſar with a ſmiling countenance, "Well, Spurina, behold the ides of March "are come." "Right, ſaid he, but they are not "paſt." After that, an unknown perſon preſented him a petition in the ſtreet, wherein he informed him of the conſpiracy; but Cæſar put it among ſome other papers, telling him he would immediately ſee what it contained.

7. Being arrived at the ſenate-houſe, he was accoſted by one Cimber, under pretence of ſupplicating him to recall home a brother of his, who had been baniſhed ſome days before by a decree of the ſenate: but Cæſar refuſing to do it, and referring it to another time, Cimber ſeized upon the two ſleeves of his robe: and Cæſar crying out againſt this violence, all the conſpirators, who had given one another the ſignal, ſurrounded him, and ſtabbed him.

One whoſe name was Caſca gave him the firſt blow, which wounded him a little below the throat. Cæſar, who wanted neither courage nor vigour, ſeized upon his poinard, and made ſome effort to eſcape; but being at the ſame time run through in ſeveral places, and perceiving among the other aſſaſſins Marcus Brutus, for whom he always expreſſed a mighty tenderneſs, he ſaid to him in Greek, "What, you too, my ſon!" And then covering his head with his robe, he fell down at the feet of Pompey's ſtatue, having received twenty-three thruſts.

8. The whole aſſembly immediately breaking up, his body was carried to his own houſe by three of his ſlaves. Mark Anthony celebrated his funeral after a moſt magnificent manner; and when he made his funeral oration, he cauſed Cæſar's robe, which was ſtill bloody, to be brought to him. This mournful ſight ſo ſenſibly affected the people, that they ran through all parts of the city with torches

torches in their hands to burn the conſpirators houſes. The two Brutus's, Caſſius, and the reſt of the conſpirators, ſeeing this, left the town, and retired to their reſpective governments; while the people erected a pillar to Cæſar's memory, twenty feet high, with this inſcription, *Patriæ Patri*. They likewiſe ordered the gates of the palace where he was murdered to be walled up.

9. It was obſervable of theſe murderers, that none of them died a natural death. Cæſar when he was killed was fifty-ſix years old, whereof he had reigned five years. He was the moſt eloquent man of his time. He has left behind him ſome orations, with a commentary of his actions. He could write and read at the ſame time, and hear what was ſaid to him. He made nothing to dictate at once to four ſecretaries, nay, ſometimes to ſeven, upon different occaſions. His hiſtory, though naked and unadorned, is writ in a moſt pure and elegant ſtyle, and has been valued by all nations. Henry the Fourth of France, who reſembled him in his unfortunate end as well as his heroic actions, tranſlated that part into French which related to the war of the Gauls. Quintilian ſays of him, "That he ſpoke, writ, and fought, with "the ſame ſpirit."

The turn of his face was oval, his forehead ſmooth, a Roman noſe, black lively eyes, his lips large, his complection white and lovely, of high ſtature, the fore-part of his head bald; his conſtitution, which was naturally weak, he improved by continual exerciſe; his humour was extremely pleaſing, and his converſation agreeable; he had a ſtrong voice. There was ſomething very majeſtic and noble in the air of his face; he was eaſy with his friends, exact in his military diſcipline, reſolute in his enterprizes, indefatigable in time of danger. He often marched on foot, with his head bare,

bare, before his ſoldiers, without fearing either the rain or the ſun.

AUGUSTUS, the Second Emperor.

Year of the World 4011. *Of Rome* 711.

10. Auguſtus was Cæſar's kinſman, as being ſon to Accia, the daughter of Julia, who was Cæſar's ſiſter. When Cæſar made him his heir, he followed his ſtudies at Apollonia, a city of Macedonia. Cicero took Auguſtus's part againſt Anthony, becauſe he refuſed to give him Cæſar's will, upon the ſcore of his being too young. Anthony hereupon left Rome with an army which he got ready, and went to beſiege D. Brutus in * Mutina. But Hirtius and Panſa, the two conſuls, with Octavius Cæſar, on whom was conferred the title of proconſul, marched immediately againſt him.

Upon this advice, Anthony raiſed the ſiege to meet them. The two conſuls loſt their lives there: however, Anthony was entirely routed, and Brutus ſet at liberty.

After this defeat, Anthony was forced to fly to ſave his life, and paſs the Alps with a ſmall retinue. He made application to Lepidus, governor of Gallia Tranſalpina. Octavius was deſirous of coming into the ſame confederacy, being diſguſted at the ſenate for refuſing to make him conſul. This new league was called the ſecond triumvirate.

11. Octavius after he was thus reconciled to Mark Anthony, prevails with him to come into Italy with Lepidus, to confer together, in a ſmall iſland between Modena and Bolognia, where all three met. Here Octavius promiſed Anthony to marry his ſiſter-in-law; and it was concerted to take

* Now Modena.

take revenge upon the murderers of Cæſar. They reſolved that Anthony ſhould have all Gaul, except the province of Narbo, the government of which fell to Lepidus's ſhare, as did that of Spain; and that Cæſar ſhould command Afric, Sicily, and the other iſles. The charge of the war againſt Brutus and Caſſius was given to Cæſar and Mark Anthony.

12. It was now that Cicero was proſcribed by Anthony, becauſe he had cruelly galled him with thoſe bitter invectives of the Philippics; which orations were ſo called in imitation of Demoſthenes, who had formerly handled king Philip after the ſame manner. Cicero was ſlain by an ungrateful monſter, whoſe name was Popilius, whom he had formerly defended. This profligate wretch having purſued him as he was going to make his eſcape into Greece, cut off his head and his hands, which Anthony afterwards nailed to the place where the orators made their harangues.

When the proſcriptions were over, Cæſar and Anthony marched againſt Brutus and Caſſius, and left Lepidus in Rome. The battle was fought in Theſſaly, near the city of Philippi. At firſt Caſſius was beaten back by Anthony, and Cæſar by Brutus; but a falſe alarm being given on one ſide, the equality ſoon vaniſhed. Caſſius, who for his part had been forced to give way, imagining that Brutus was in the ſame condition, killed himſelf. Brutus, having made a gallant oppoſition to Cæſar and Anthony for ſome time, was at laſt defeated; and fearing to fall into his enemies hands, made away with himſelf.

13. But after this victory Anthony went into Aſia to meet his beloved Cleopatra there. Cæſar came back into Italy, where he fell out with Lucius Antonius, brother to the triumvir, and made war againſt him. Having forced him out of Rome,

and

and ſhut him up in Peruſium, he ſoon obliged him to ſurrender himſelf.

Lepidus in the mean time endeavoured in ſpite of Cæſar to make himſelf maſter of Sicily, after they had taken it out of the hands of Sextus Pompeius. But Cæſar turned him out of the triumvirate, and baniſhed him to a ſmall city, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in private.

Anthony, to pleaſe Cleopatra, declared war againſt Cæſar, who was already but too much provoked againſt him. They fought at Actium, a promontary of Epirus. In the midſt of the engagement, when as yet the ſucceſs on both ſides was equal, on the ſudden Cleopatra, poſſeſſed with fear, flies towards Egypt; which Anthony perceiving, leaves the battle to run after this fugitive, though no leſs a ſtake than the empire of the world depended upon it: But Cæſar purſued him; who finding himſelf irrecoverably loſt, killed himſelf. And Cleopatra having reſolved not to adorn the triumphs of Cæſar, followed Anthony's example.

14. Cæſar was the maſter of the world in the year of Rome 725, and the 12th year after the triumvirate. In his reign our bleſſed Saviour came into the world. Some chronologers place his birth 15 years before the death of Auguſtus, the 3985th year after the creation of the world, and the 753d from the foundation of Rome: But others who have examined the matter more exactly, place it in the year of Rome 747, and the 38th year of Auguſtus.

Auguſtus adopted Tiberius ſon of his wife Livia, and at her importunity made him heir to the empire, upon condition that he ſhould adopt Germanicus the ſon of Druſus. Fifty-ſeven years he poſſeſſed the empire, and held the monarchy or ſingle government by himſelf forty-three years. He died at Nola in Campania.

15. He

15. He was of ſo ſweet a temper, that when a certain perſon came to preſent a petition to him, and as he offered it ſhewed a great deal of fear, he pleaſantly reproached him, ſaying, "That he "tendered him a paper after the ſame manner as "people uſe to give meat to elephants." The temple of Janus was now the third time ſhut up by Auguſtus, in the year 730, after it had been ſhut up firſt by Numa, and the ſecond time a little after the firſt punic war.

The greateſt loſs he ſuſtained was by Quintilius Varus, who had three legions cut in pieces by the Germans: which ſo diſturbed him, that he was often heard to ſay, Quintili Vare, redde mihi Legiones. He never exceeded his ſix glaſſes; and as for eating, he ſat any where down to dinner, let the place be ever ſo homely. His hair was white and ſomewhat frizled, his complection brown, but clear and ſmooth, his eye-brows arched, and almoſt joined, a Roman noſe, his mouth well made, ſmall teeth but ſomewhat ſpoiled, and a ſhort chin, his eyes black and great, a little greeniſh, and full of fire. His body was marked with ſmall ſpots, his ſtature below the common. There appeared in his face ſomething agreeably majeſtic and charming, which deſervedly gave him the name of Auguſtus, and hindered a certain Gaul of quality, who had reſolved to throw him down a precipice as he paſt the Alps, from purſuing his deſign. He was of a lively imagination, a clear ſprightly wit, and a prodigious memory.

CHAP. VII.

TIBERIUS, the Third Emperor.

Year of Rome 724. *Of Chriſt* 14.

1. TIBERIUS was the ſon of Livia and Tiberius Nero. He was fifty-five years old when he came to the empire. His chief talent lay in diſſimulation; and he was univerſally hated for his cruelty, his covetouſneſs, his debaucheries, and his pride. Yet in the beginning of his reign he concealed all his faults with admirable addreſs and dexterity; becauſe he was afraid of Germanicus, ſon of his brother Druſus, whom he had adopted: but he diſpatched him out of the way, being jealous of his growing merit.

To accompliſh his deſign, he ſends this prince, who had already by his valour and conduct ended the wars in Germany, into the Eaſt, to beat back the Parthians; and conferred the government of Syria upon Piſo, who being a mortal enemy to Germanicus, poiſoned him in the year of Rome 772. Agrippina, wife to Germanicus, accuſed Piſo of the fact, who knowing himſelf to be guilty, prevented his condemnation by a voluntary death.

2. Tiberius gave a full ſtretch to his cruelties, after the death of his mother Livia, which happened much about this time. He began to exerciſe his barbarous temper, by poiſoning Druſus Cæſar, his ſon; after this, he ſtarved to death Nero and Druſus, the children of Germanicus: and all this by the advice of his great favourite Sejanus.

Sejanus,

Sejanus, after he became ſo abſolute, committed a thouſand crimes; and his inſolence carried him ſo far as to ſay, "That he was emperor of Rome, "and that Tiberius was only prince of Capreæ, a "ſmall iſle near Naples," where he uſed to retire. But his pride did not laſt long. For after he had ſuffered a thouſand indignities, he was ſtrangled by the hand of the common hangman, his body dragged about the ſtreets, and his whole family executed with him.

3. The crucifixion of our bleſſed Saviour fell out in the eighteenth year of his empire. He died in the 77th year of his age, after he had reigned two and twenty years and ſix months. Caligula was ſuppoſed to haſten his death by overloading him with blankets, under a pretence of making him warm.

The firſt precedent of burning of books began under him: for Cremutius Cordus having, in one of his books, called Brutus the laſt of the Romans, Tiberius orders the author to be put to death, and his books to be burnt in the forum. Ovid too died in his exile at Pontus in this emperor's time.

The features of his face were regular, his complexion white, but pimpled: he had a melancholy air, a fierce look, great eyes, the fore-part of the head bald, a ſtinking breath, large ſhoulders and breaſt, a grave gait, his ſtature of a prodigious tallneſs.

CALIGULA, the Fourth Emperor.

Year of Rome 777. *Of Chriſt* 37.

4. Caligula was the ſon of Germanicus and Agrippina, and nephew to Tiberius. He was born in Germany, in the camp, and was brought up

among the ſoldiers, who gave him the name of Caliluga, becauſe he wore little boots after the ſoldiers faſhion; for boots in Latin are called Caligæ. He came to the empire at twenty-five years old. The people were extreamly pleaſed at his elevation to this dignity, hoping he inherited all his father's virtues, as indeed he appeared to be a prince of very good qualities.

He managed himſelf very well at the beginning; he expreſſed ſo much tenderneſs and moderation, that he raiſed the expectations of all Italy. All thoſe perſons who for fear of Tiberius had abſconded, now left their holes and walked abroad. He recalled thoſe that were baniſhed, and aboliſhed the greateſt part of the impoſts and taxes. But this did not continue long; for ſoon after he wholly changed his manner of life, and reſigned himſelf up to cruelty, lewdneſs and all ſorts of beſtiality. He filled Rome with the blood of the principal men of the empire; nay, he abuſed his own ſiſters. He frequently wiſhed the people of Rome had but one head, that he might have the pleaſure of cutting it off, and deſtroying all the Romans at one ſtroke.

5. When his ſiſter Druſilla was dead, he cauſed a temple to be erected to her, as if ſhe had been a goddeſs. Thoſe that lamented her death, and thoſe that expreſſed no ſorrow at all for it, he indifferently commanded to be put to death. The firſt becauſe they envied Druſilla's happineſs, whom he had ſo lately enrolled among the gods; and the latter, becauſe they did not bewail the loſs of ſo amiable a princeſs.

His pride and arrogancy carried him ſo far, that he commanded himſelf to be adored as a god, and would needs have temples built to him in all places. He pretended that the moon was mightily fallen in love with his perſon, and that ſhe frequently came down to careſs him. He made his horſe to be declared

clared conſul in full ſenate: he baniſhed Livy's ſtatue and writings from all libraries; he gave Virgil the ſame treatment, and would have ſuppreſſed the verſes of Homer, pretending his power ought to be no leſs than Plato's, who had prohibited reading of them in his imaginary republic. Laſtly, as he hated Seneca, and all men of eminent virtue, it came into his head, not only to aboliſh the laws, but all the living oracles of them, the moſt celebrated lawyers.

6. He had a mighty ambition to ride on horſeback over the ſea. To accompliſh which, he built a bridge of gallies from Naples to Baiæ, which is reckoned to be more than four miles. He magnificently feaſted all ſuch whom their curioſity had brought thither, and afterwards cauſed them to be thrown into the ſea.

Having quitted Rome to go and fight the Britons, he only made his army gather cockle-ſhells, and with theſe ſpoils he came back to Rome. He was killed by Caſſius, and Sabinus a captain of the guards, after he had reigned three years ten months and eight days. His wife was alſo aſſaſſinated, and they daſhed out the brains of the little daughter he had by her, againſt the wall. They found in his cabinet, after his death, a book wherein he had writ down the names of all thoſe whom he deſigned to put to death; and a coffer wherein there was ſo great a quantity of poiſon, that having thrown it into the ſea, they ſaw the ſhore next morning covered with dead fiſh.

He was of tall ſtature, bright hair, the top of his head bald, his forehead high, large, and wrinkled, his looks fixed and ſtern, his eyes ſunk in his head, hollow temples, a pale complexion; a great belly, neck, and legs; his body all over covered with hair. He was a great maſter of muſic, and had an extraordinary fine voice. He was very

adroit and dexterous at handling his arms, dancing, and turning a chariot.

CLAUDIUS, the Fifth Emperor.

Year of Rome 781. *Of Chriſt* 41.

7. Claudius was ſon to Druſus, the brother of Germanicus, uncle of Caligula, and nephew of Tiberius. At the very time when the ſenators were deliberating whether they ſhould chuſe any other emperors, or re-eſtabliſh the commonwealth upon its ancient bottom, ſome ſoldiers broke into the palace with a deſign to plunder it; but happening to find Tiberius Claudius Nero there, who hid himſelf for fear of being killed, they carried him immediately to the camp, and proclaimed him emperor. He was a prince without vice, but had no manner of ſpirit or conduct, and one who ſuffered himſelf to be entirely governed by his wife and freedmen.

By his wife Meſſalina he had Britannicus and Octavia. After her death, he married his niece Agrippina, daughter to his brother Germanicus, and the mother of Nero, whom ſhe had by Domitius. She eſtabliſhed a Roman colony in Germany, upon the Rhine, from her called Colonia Agrippina, and now called Cologn.

Claudius was poiſoned by Agrippina, in ſome muſhrooms, becauſe he would not declare her ſon his ſucceſſor to the empire: but this poiſon did not carry him off, till his phyſician thruſt a poiſoned feather down his throat, under a pretence of making him vomit up his muſhrooms.

He reigned thirteen years eight months and twenty days. When Claudius was dead, Agrippina ſhut up Britannicus, for fear the Romans ſhould

ſhould chuſe him to ſucceed. Nero in the mean while was at the camp, and got himſelf declared emperor.

As to the perſon of Claudius, the corners of his eyes were full of little red veins, his ſtature was tall, his body well-proportioned, a good countenance, his mein majeſtic, his voice was harſh and diſagreeable, his mouth full of ſpittle, and his noſe always dropping; he had a very bad memory, and phlegmatic heavy ſoul.

NERO, the Sixth Emperor.

Year of Rome 794. *Of Chriſt* 54.

8. Nero was the ſon of Domitius Ænobarbus and Agrippina. When he came to the empire he was ſixteen years old: Seneca was his maſter, and Burrus his governor. His principal vice was cruelty; which he began to exerciſe by poiſoning Britannicus. Next he put his mother to death, after he had for a long time before ſtripped her of all authority. After he had cauſed her to die, he had a mind to behold her naked, and ſaid, he did not think his mother had been ſo fine a woman.

Soon after he took away Otho's wife, named Poppea Sabbina; he repudiated Octavia, and afterwards put her to death; and ſhortly after he kicked Poppea, ſo that ſhe died of it. He mightily valued himſelf for playing well upon the harp in the theatre, and ſinging his part with the comedians: Nay, he made a voyage ſo far as Greece, to let the Grecians know he was a good muſician, and a good actor. He was ſo ſtrangely inclined to miſchief, that he frequently ſaid, king Priam was the happieſt prince in the world, for having the ſatisfaction to ſee his country in flames before he loſt his king-

dom. One night he diſtributed his guards through all parts of the city, and commanded them to ſet the houſes on fire, which they ſo diligently executed, that in a ſhort time the whole town was in a flame. Nero all this while was upon Mæcena's tower, from whence he beheld the flames, and ſung ſome of Homer's verſes upon the deſtruction of Troy. As he had a mortal hatred to the Chriſtians, he accuſed them with having ſet the city on fire, and put ſeveral of them to death for it. It was he who began to perſecute them firſt at Rome, and made them ſuffer torments which till that time were unknown.

9. Armenia was taken by one of his generals. Domitius Corbulo, ſufficiently famous for conquering the Friſians. He took and burnt Artaxata, the metropolis of the country, beat out the Parthians, and ſent Tiridates to Rome, where he received a diadem from Nero: yet after all theſe conſiderable ſervices, being ſent for into Greece by Nero, he was forced to lay hands upon himſelf, to prevent a more ignominious death.

So many crimes having drawn upon him the contempt and hatred of the empire, Vindex a Roman ſenator, and governor of Gaul, revolted againſt him, and declared Galba, the governor of Spain, emperor. In the mean while Rufus, the governor of High Germany, entered Gaul with a powerful army to join Vindex. But his army, which knew nothing of his intention, fell upon that of Vindex, and cut it to pieces. Vindex when he ſaw this, imagining Rufus had betrayed him, out of deſpair killed himſelf. The German army then joined the ſmall remainder of the Gauliſh, and Rufus declared Galba emperor.

Nero, inſtead of preparing himſelf for a battle, reſolved to make his eſcape into Egypt; ſaying, he could get his livelihood any where by his acting

and

and ſinging. His guards ſeeing him ſo ſtrangely puſillanimous, all forſook him. Upon which he ſtole privately out of Rome, and hid himſelf in a cave. When the ſenate perceived that, they declared him an enemy to the people of Rome, condemned him to die, and ſent out ſoldiers every where to apprehend him.

Nero, finding there was no hopes to preſerve his wretched life any longer, and yet not having courage enough to haſten death with his own hand, he deſired Epaphroditus, one of the freedmen, to kill him, who broke his poinard as he endeavoured to do him that kindneſs, but at laſt made a ſhift to diſpatch him. He was the laſt emperor of the Auguſtan family, being one and thirty when he died, having reigned thirteen years ſeven months and twenty eight days, on the very ſame day whereon he had formerly commanded his wife Octavia to be aſſaſſinated.

His viſage was full and red, but not agreeable, his hair of a cheſnut colour, falling down in rings; he was ſhort-ſighted, his eyes blue, and ſunk in his head, his neck and belly large, his ſkin very bad, and his ſtature indifferent.

GALBA, the Seventh Emperor.

Year of Rome 808. *Of Chriſt* 68.

10. Galba was declared emperor by his army; but his over-great ſeverity was the reaſon why he did not continue long in the poſſeſſion of the empire. He was ſcarce arrived at Rome when he received advice that Vitellius, the governor of Germany, was proclaimed emperor by his army. To maintain his authority he adopted Piſo, a man of great merit, becauſe he was apprehenſive he ſhould never

never have any children by reaſon of his great age.

This ſo much diſguſted Otho, that he raiſed the Pretorian bands againſt the emperor, who had a great love for him, becauſe every evening as he went out of the palace he diſtributed ſome money among them. Having gained the affection of the ſoldiers, he immediately went to the camp, and got himſelf proclaimed emperor. After this he placed himſelf at the head of the guards, who killed Galba, and cut off his head. They carried it to Otho, who told them they did nothing in murdering of Galba, unleſs they cleared their hands of Piſo, which was almoſt as ſoon executed as adviſed. He was ſeventy-two years old, and reigned ſix months and ſeven days.

OTHO, the Eighth Emperor.

Year of Rome 809. *Of Chriſt* 69.

11. Vitellius, the governor of Germany, having been proclaimed emperor by his ſoldiers, as we have already mentioned, marched towards Italy with a great army, and there defeated Otho at the battle of Bebriacum.

When Otho heard of the defeat of his army, he deſpaired of repairing his loſs, and ſo reſolved to kill himſelf. His friends diſſuaded him from the deſign, and repreſented to him what fair expectations he had of meeting better ſucceſs next time, ſince he was ſtill maſter of Italy and Aſia, from whence he might eaſily furniſh himſelf with conſiderable forces. But he ſaid, he thought it more adviſeable to quit the empire to Vitellius, than to be the occaſion of ſhedding ſo much blood: So he adviſed them to repair immediately to the conqueror, that they might the ſooner obtain pardon.

don of him. After which he ſlew himſelf, after he had burnt all the letters which had been writ to him, and might bring his friends into danger. He was eight and thirty years old, and had reigned three months and five days.

CHAP. VIII.

VITELLIUS, the Ninth Emperor.

Year of Rome 809. *Of Chriſt* 69.

1. VITELLIUS was one who made a god of his belly, and thought of nothing elſe but eating and drinking. When Valens and Cecinna defeated Otho's army in Italy, he attended the ſucceſs of the war at Lyons, where he minded nothing but feaſting and revelling. But after he was informed that his generals had got the victory, he marched directly to Rome, where he profuſely ſquandered away all the money he found in the treaſury; and his continual drunkenneſs made ſuch a beaſt of him, that ſometimes he would forget he was an emperor.

Veſpaſian, who at that juncture was making war againſt the Jews, in quality of lieutenant general to Otho, was extremely importuned by his army to give his conſent for them to declare him emperor. It was not without great difficulty he was prevailed upon to comply with them, but at laſt he gave his conſent, being aſſiſted in this undertaking by Mucianus the governor of Syria, and all the princes of the Eaſt. He intruſted his ſon Titus with the management of the Jewiſh war; and after he had diſpatched

patched his lieutenants to Rome with a great army, went for Egypt.

2. Vitellius ſeemed not to be much concerned, but contented himſelf with ſending his lieutenants againſt Veſpaſian, who defeated them. This overthrow obliged him to march in perſon againſt the enemy; but he was ſo little accuſtomed to the fatigues of war, that he returned back to Rome to his pleaſures, and at his arrival there made a treaty of peace with Sabinus, the governor of Rome; the conditions of which were, that he ſhould ſurrender the empire into the hands of Veſpaſian. At laſt he had the misfortune to be taken by the captains of Veſpaſian's army, and dragged naked through the city with a great deal of ignominy. After this they cut his throat, and threw him into the Tyber. He was fifty-ſeven years old, and had only reigned eight months and five days.

VESPASIAN, the Tenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 809. *Of Chriſt* 69.

3. Veſpaſian was crowned emperor after the death of Nero, who had ſent him into Judea to chaſtiſe the inſolence of certain rebels. After he had left his ſon Titus in Judea, and put all the forces there into his hands, with the whole management of the war, he came back to Rome, put Vitellius to death, and deported himſelf in his government with infinite juſtice and ſweetneſs.

In the ſecond year of his being emperor, the Jewiſh war was ended. Religion had furniſhed the Jews with a pretence to rebel, and the people were eaſily induced to it, becauſe the Romans had made a terrible ſlaughter of their countrymen. Veſpaſian took ſeveral towns, and Joſephus himſelf,

ſelf, who foretold that he ſhould be elected emperor. He then beſieged Jeruſalem; but the death of Nero, and the murder of the following emperors, interrupted the ſiege.

4. At laſt, in the year 70 of Chriſt, at the feaſt of the paſſover, and on the fifth of April, after a ſiege of four months continuance, this famous temple was burnt, and the city abandoned to plunder. The name of the Jewiſh people was aboliſhed, and their miſeries were ſo exceſſively great, that it is certain God Almighty revenged upon this perfidious nation the unjuſt death of his Son. There was ſo terrible a famine during this ſiege, that the beſieged were forced to feed upon the vileſt things imaginable, man's fleſh not excepted; nay, ſome mothers were reduced to ſuch ſtraits as to eat their own children. Eleven hundred thouſand ſouls periſhed there, and the city was razed to the ground by Titus's order; and, according to our Saviour's prediction, there was not one ſtone left upon another. The Jews that remained were carried away priſoners.

After this war was over, he begun a noble amphitheatre, which Auguſtus had once a great deſire to build. Being at the point of death, he raiſed himſelf on the ſudden, and cried out, *Oportet imperatorem ſtantem mori*, an emperor ought to die ſtanding.

He was ſixty nine years old; he reigned ten years within ten days, and haſtened his death by drinking too much cold water. He was of an indifferent ſtature, but thick, his viſage red, his ſhoulders large, his conſtitution vigorous, his looks chearful, his behaviour courteous, a warlike mein, his temper civil, but covetous.

TITUS,

TITUS, the Eleventh Emperor.

Year of Rome 819. *Of Chriſt* 79.

5. Titus, the ſon of Veſpaſian, in the beginning of his reign immediately quitted the natural propenſity he had to lewdneſs, and treated every one with that ſweetneſs, that he was called the love and delight of all mankind. The firſt inſtances of his clemency, were, he pardoned two perſons of quality who had conſpired againſt him; he likewiſe pardoned his brother Domitian, who had formed a ſecond conſpiracy againſt him, and inſtead of puniſhing him, declared him his ſucceſſor in the empire. Yet his brother Domitian, notwithſtanding he had pardoned him before, diſpatched him by poiſon, when he was aged forty-one years, and after he had reigned two years two months and twenty days.

'Tis ſaid he never refuſed any thing which was aſked of him; and would frequently ſay, that a prince ought not to ſend back any of his ſubjects ſad or diſcontented from his preſence. One night as he was at ſupper, he remembered himſelf that he had done good to nobody that day: "My friends," ſays he to thoſe that were about him, "I have loſt a day;" *Diem perdidi.*

6. During his reign a prodigious quantity of fire and aſhes broke forth from Veſuvius, which were thrown as far as Afric, Syria, and Egypt: Pliny the elder being deſirous to behold this terrible ſpectacle, was ſuffocated by the flames, and ſeveral cities were ruined by it. As Titus was going to die, he ſaid, he only repented of one thing, but did not expreſs what it was: 'tis imagined that it was becauſe he had not put his brother Domitian to death, and cleared the empire of ſo wicked and cruel a monſter.

He

He was of the common ſtature, the features of his face very good, his belly ſomewhat of the largeſt, of a courteous behaviour, a ſweet inſinuating mein, a noble air, which inſpired all thoſe that beheld him both with love and reſpect.

DOMITIAN, the Twelfth Emperor.

Year of Rome 821. *Of Chriſt* 81.

7. Domitian, the ſon of Veſpaſian, and younger brother to Titus, was one of the moſt profligate monſters that ever lived; and was not inferior to Nero in cruelty, avarice, and incontinence. He paſſed whole days in his cloſet alone, where he diverted himſelf with the royal ſport of fly-catching.

Being minded one day to put the ſenators into a diſmal fright, he invited a great number of them to come and ſup with him. When they came, he ordered them to be locked up in a hall hung with black, and only lighted by a few lamps, by the light of which they could diſcern ſeveral coffins, upon each of which were written the names of thoſe that were invited. After they had continued ſome time in thoſe cruel imaginations, ſome naked perſons, whoſe bodies were blackened all over, entered the hall with ſwords in one hand and flaming torches in the other. After theſe black men had danced a pretty while about them, they opened the doors, ſaying, the emperor gave all the company leave to withdraw.

8. Domitian's uſual way to make himſelf remember the names of thoſe whom he deſigned to put to death, was, he wrote their names down in a table-book; but it coſt him dear: for having, among ſeveral others, ſet down the names of his wife Domitia, Norbanus, Petronius, and Stephanus. Domitia,

who very well knew the table-book, having accidentally lighted upon it one day, ſhe ſhewed it to thoſe perſons whoſe names were written down there as well as her own, in order to oblige them to concert matters with her, and diſpatch Domitian. In the end Stephanus ſtabbed him with a poinard in his cloſet; but the guards running in immediately to his aſſiſtance, they ſoon killed Stephanus among them.

Apollonius Tyanæus the moment when this happened was haranguing the people of Epheſus, but ſtopped himſelf in the midſt of his diſcourſe; and after he had continued ſilent ſome time, he cried aloud, "Courage, Stephanus, ſtrike the tyrant;" and a moment after, "The tyrant is dead, he is "juſt now ſlain."

Domitian perſecuted the Chriſtians throughout the whole Roman empire. It was he that baniſhed St. John into the iſle of Pamos, though others lay it upon Nero. He died at forty-four years of age, having reigned fifteen years and ſix days.

NERVA, the Thirteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 836. *Of Chriſt* 96.

9. Nerva was a perſon of quality, who derived his original from Narni, a city ſituated in the province of Umbria. He had the reputation of a moſt excellent prince, and cancelled all the edicts that had been made in Domitian's time.

When they elected him to the empire, he was ſixty-five years old. He reſtored all perſons to their poſſeſſions, which they had been plundered of by Domitian, and gave leave to all thoſe whom he had baniſhed, to return to their native country. Among the reſt, ſome ſay St. John the Evangeliſt, who

who ſuffered exile in the iſle of Patmos, came back to Epheſus, of which city he was biſhop.

He ſolemnly ſwore before the ſenators, that he would put not one of them to death, though they gave him ever ſo juſt an occaſion. And he ſo religiouſly obſerved it, that two of them having conſpired to take away his life, he would not ſuffer them to die. He ſent for them to let them know he was not ignorant of their deſign againſt him: he carried them with him to the theatre, placed them on each ſide of him, and then gave each of them a poinard, telling them before all the world, that they might try upon him whether they were good or no.

He preferred Trajan, who at that time commanded the army in Germany, before all his relations, and adopted him to the empire; and died three months after (being compleatly ſixty-ſix years old) of a fever, which he got by ſtraining his voice, in talking to one Regulus, who had put him into a paſſion: after reigning one year four months and eleven days.

TRAJAN, the Fourteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 838. *Of Chriſt* 98.

10. Trajan came from Seville in Spain. When Nerva adopted him to the empire, he was at Cologn in Germany, and was the firſt foreigner that got poſſeſſion of the Roman empire. He was one of the greateſt generals that ever ſat upon a throne: He was ſweet-tempered, merciful, and prudent; nay, he was ſo charitable to his ſoldiers who were wounded in his wars with the Dacians, that he tore off his own ſhirt from his back to bind up their wounds, when they had no linen of their own.

He defeated the Dacians, and their king Decebalus, over whom Domitian triumphed at Rome; he ſubdued Armenia, Iberia, and Colchis; he overthrew the Sarmatians, Aſtrenians, and Arabians, with the inhabitants of the Boſphorus. He attacked the Parthians, and took from them Armenia, Perſia, Seleucia, Babylon; and reduced a very conſiderable part of Aſia under the Roman power. And ambaſſadors viſited him from all parts of the world; nay, ſome came from as far as the Indies, to compliment him upon thoſe occaſions.

11. He utterly exterminated thoſe inſufferable vermin the delators and informers, who had made ſo fine a harveſt under the reigns of Domitian, Nero, Caligula, and Tiberius. There was ſo prodigious an earthquake at Antioch, while he and the whole court lay there, that the city was almoſt wholly deſtroyed. He eſcaped through the windows of the room where he lay.

He died at Selinus, a city of Cilicia, whither he ordered himſelf to be carried. His aſhes were brought to Rome, and placed in a golden urn on the top of a pillar of a prodigious height, and curious workmanſhip, which he had cauſed to be erected in the public place, and which to this day is called Trajan's pillar. He reigned ten years ſix months and fifteen days; and lived ſixty three years.

12. He had on unparallelled confidence in one of his friends, whoſe name was Sura. Some perſons ſtrove by all imaginable means to blaſt his reputation, and render him ſuſpected to his maſter. They accuſed him with forming a deſign againſt his life; but Trajan, to let them ſee how far he relied upon the honeſty of his friend, having received an invitation to ſup with him, went thither freely. After he had ſent back his guards, he orders Sura's phyſician and barber to be called to him;

him; the former he commands to take off the hair about his eye-brows, and the latter to ſhave his beard: After this he goes to a bath, and then ſits down very unconcerned with the reſt of the company. Next day he recounted to them every thing as it paſſed, and told them, that if Sura had any intentions to kill him, he gave him the faireſt opportunity the day before to do it that a man could wiſh; and ſince he had neglected it, it was an infallible indication that he had no ſuch deſign in his head.

In giving his ſword to the colonel of the guards, according to the uſual cuſtom, he uttered theſe glorious words: "Take this ſword, and if I govern like a juſt prince, employ it in my ſervice; but if I abuſe my authority, draw it againſt me."

His memory was held in ſo great eſteem, that in ſucceeding times, when an emperor was promoted to this high dignity, amidſt the other acclamations that were made in the ſenate-houſe, they uſed to wiſh that he would prove as happy as Auguſtus, and as good as Trajan. Yet he raiſed a cruel ſtorm againſt the Chriſtians; and among the reſt, Ignatius, biſhop of Antioch, was torn in pieces by wild beaſts. At laſt having received a favourable account of the ſimplicity of their worſhip, their innocence and morals, from Pliny junior, in an epiſtle which is ſtill extant, the perſecution abated.

ADRIAN, the Fifteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 857. *Of Chriſt* 117.

13. Adrian was couſin to Trajan, and his countryman; for he was a native of Spain. Plotina, the wife of Trajan, as ſoon as the emperor was dead, ſent a forged declaration immediately to the

ſenate under his hand, whereby he adopts Adrian, and declares him his ſucceſſor. In the mean time ſhe dexterouſly conceals his death till Adrian's adoption was confirmed by the authority of the ſenate. He devoted himſelf wholly to peace, and abandoned Aſſyria, Armenia, and Meſopotamia, to the Parthians.

He loved to be always travelling abroad; and uſed to ſay, that a prince ought to imitate the ſun, who carries his light through all the corners of the world, and illuminates all the regions of the earth.

He ſpent thirteen years in ſurveying the empire; and ſeparated the Britons from the Picts by a wall forty leagues long, which took up the whole breadth of the iſland, and reached from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea: it was likewiſe fortified by a ditch of the ſame length, to ſecure the Britons from the inſults of the Picts, who were ſo called from painting their naked bodies, to make them look more terrible to their enemies.

14. He gave a king to the Germans, who were upon the point of revolting, becauſe he did not look upon himſelf to be in a capacity to retain them in their duty by force. He remitted the tribute the Armenians were obliged to pay to the Roman emperors, and gave them leave to elect a king of their own.

The lawyers principally flouriſhed under his reign; and Julian compoſed the perpetual edict by the emperor's command, to ſerve as a rule to all the pretors that adminiſtered juſtice in Rome. It was called *edictum perpetuum*, becauſe it was to continue in force for ever.

Being weary of living, and having frequently endeavoured to diſpatch himſelf, he died at laſt of a bleeding at the noſe, after he had adopted Ælius Antoninus. He poſſeſſed the empire twenty years and eleven months, being ſeventy-three years old.

He

He governed his ſoldiers by living juſt as they did, and eating their ammunition-bread, bacon, and cheeſe, after the example of Scipio, Æmilianus, and Metellus. There was no man in the empire who knew ſo many ſeveral things in ſo many ſeveral profeſſions. Beſides, he had a prodigious memory, and could repeat by heart the names of all places, paſſes of rivers, and his ſoldiers.

What particularly recommended him to the people, was his moderation and clemency: for after his arrival to the empire, he would by no means revenge the injuries that had been done him before. And having once met a perſon that had offended him, ſays he, "You have eſcaped, ſince I am "made emperor."

CHAP. IX.

ANTONINUS PIUS, the Sixteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 878. *Of Chriſt* 138.

1. ANTONINUS was a Gaul by birth, and born at Niſmes, a city of Languedoc. For his clemency, and other virtues, he had the ſurname of Pius beſtowed upon him. His uſual ſaying was, "That he would rather preſerve the life "of one Roman citizen, than kill a thouſand ene-"mies." He was the moſt juſt and moſt moderate of all the Roman emperors; and had left an unblemiſhed name behind him, if out of too warm a zeal for his own gods he had not ſuffered the Chriſtians to be perſecuted. Though he never ſtirred out

out of Italy, and but ſeldom out of Rome, yet he effected more by the authority of his virtues, than any of his predeceſſors had done by their arms. Pharaſmanes king of Iberia, having ſeen and converſed with him, immediately made thoſe conceſſions which he formerly refuſed. Vologethes, the Parthian, no ſooner read his letter, but he quitted his pretences to Armenia; nay, the Indians and Hircanians choſe him to be an arbitrator of their differences.

He adopted for his children Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius: he gave his daughter in marriage to the latter, and declared him his ſucceſſor. Apollonius refuſed to go to court to teach Marcus Aurelius, pretending that a maſter ought not to dance attendance after his ſcholar. "Why, replies Antoninus, it is a wonderful thing that ſo great a philoſopher as you are, ſhould find it a greater way from your lodgings to the court, than from Chalcis to Rome."

He died of an indiſpoſition at his country-houſe, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age, after he had reigned twenty-two years and ſix months.

MARCUS AURELIUS and LUCIUS VERUS, making together the Seventeenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 901. *Of Chriſt* 161.

2. Marcus Aurelius was ſon-in-law to Antoninus. He was called the philoſopher, becauſe he applied himſelf very much to the ſtudy of philoſophy. Lucius Verus, his brother, who had married his daughter Lucilla, ſhared the empire with him. The reaſon of this innovation was, becauſe Adrian would not adopt Antoninus but upon this condition, that when he arrived at the empire he ſhould adopt,

adopt Marcus Aurelius, and that Marcus Aurelius ſhould adopt Lucius Verus.

Verus was too effeminate, and to great a lover of his pleaſures. Marcus Aurelius having ſent him to fight againſt the Parthians, he threw the whole burden of the war upon his lieutenants, who obtained great advantages over the enemy. The emperors afterwards having triumphed over the Parthians, declared war againſt the Marcomanni.

In this expedition Verus died of an apoplexy. And upon his death, Marcus Aurelius marched alone againſt theſe people, whom by this time the Goths and Vandals, the Sarmatians, Suevi, and other barbarous nations, had joined. Yet after a diſpute of three years continuance, he entirely defeated and ſubdued them.

3. The Marcomanni being thus overthrown, the emperor marching againſt the Quadi, was ſurrounded on every ſide by the enemies. Nor was this all, for his army was ready to periſh for want of water; but a legion wholly conſiſting of Chriſtians, by their earneſt prayers obtained ſo plentiful a ſhower of rain, that the whole army was infinitely refreſhed by it. This rain was accompanied with prodigious thunder and lightning, which only fell upon the Barbarians, and caſt them into ſo great a confuſion, that the Romans immediately charging them, cut them all in pieces. This legion was named *Fulminatrix Legio*, the thundering legion. He ſtopped the perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, whom till this time, at the inſtigation of the philoſophers, by whom he was ſolely managed, he had moſt cruelly treated.

He died in Panonia (now Hungary) in the ſixty-firſt year of his age. After he had reigned nineteen years and ten days.

COM-

COMMODUS, the Eighteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 910. *Of Chriſt* 180.

4. Commodus, the ſon of M. Aurelius and Fauſtina, was the handſomeſt, but the moſt vicious man of his age. As for the adminiſtration of ſtate affairs, he wholly entruſted them with Perennis, a perſon of great ambition and cruelty, whom he had conſtituted his *Præfectus Prætorii*, or captain of his guards. He was ſo admirable an archer, that one day, having ordered 100 lions to be let looſe one after another, he killed them all. At another time he did the ſame by 100 oſtriches, and cut off their heads with his arrows, which were headed in the faſhion of a half moon. He ſacrificed all thoſe to his barbarous reſentments, of whom he had the leaſt ſuſpicion.

He was poiſoned by his concubine Marcia, becauſe ſhe came to underſtand that he had reſolved to diſpatch her out of the way: becauſe when he had reſolved to lie in the gladiator's amphitheatre, in order to go out with them the next morning, and harangue the people, ſhe had taken the freedom to remonſtrate to him how mightily this would ſink his reputation, and how contemptible it would render him to the whole world.

He reigned twelve years nine months and fourteen days; and died in the one and thirtieth year of his age.

PERTINAX, the Nineteenth Emperor.

Year of Rome 933. *Of Chriſt* 193.

5. Pertinax came of very mean parents; he was a Ligurian (a Genoeſe) by nation, firſt a grammarian,

rian, and afterwards turned ſoldier. He refuſed the empire; but they compelled him to accept of it. He endeavoured to avoid it, by recommending Glabrio, a ſenator, to their choice, who as he ſaid, was a man of far greater merit than himſelf. He was an exceeding valiant, diſcreet, modeſt, and ſweet tempered prince: He would not ſuffer his wife to be called Auguſta, or Empreſs, nor his ſon to be ſaluted with the title of Cæſar. He was aſſaſſinated by his ſoldiers, three months after he had been proclaimed emperor, becauſe he ſhowed himſelf too ſevere towards them, and deſigned to keep them under military diſcipline; ſo they cut off his head, and carried it to the camp, where they fortified themſelves. Seeing nobody ſtir, they ordered one of the ſoldiers to make proclamation that the empire was to be ſold, and that he who bid the moſt, ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of it by the army.

The empire being thus offered to ſale, only two ſenators came in to buy ſo great a purchaſe, Sulpitian the governor of Rome, and Julian: but the latter carried it, becauſe he offered the greater ſum.

JULIAN, the Twentieth Emperor.

Year of Rome 933. *Of Chriſt* 193.

6. Julian was grandſon to the famous lawyer of that name, who compoſed the perpetual edict in Adrian's time. Being proclaimed emperor, and conducted to the ſenate-houſe by his guards, he made a very fine ſpeech to the ſenators, to this effect; "You want an emperor, and I am the fitteſt "perſon you can chuſe." But the people mutinied againſt him, and refuſed to acknowledge him, ſaying he had ſtole the empire.

Severus,

Severus, who was at that time governor of Pannonia, being desired by the Romans to take the management of the empire upon himself, revolted against him. Julian offered to take him as partner with him in the empire. Severus returned him no answer, but still advanced toward Rome: which news so dispirited Julian, that he sent him word he was ready to resign the empire, provided he would give him his life and liberty. At last he was murdered by his own soldiers, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after he had reigned two months and five days.

SEVERUS, the Twenty-first Emperor.

Year of Rome 933. *Of Christ* 193.

7. Severus was originally an African, and seized on the empire under the pretence of revenging the death of Pertinax, which he did by degrading the Pretorian soldiers that had killed him. At first Albinus set up in Britain, and Niger in Syria; but having with great celerity made himself master of Rome, and not thinking it advisable to have two enemies upon his hands at once, he takes off Albinus by proclaiming him Cæsar, then pursues Niger, and after several sharp encounters, takes and puts him to death. Having thus rid himself of Niger, he immediately marches towards Albinus, whom he defeats and kills at Lyons.

A Christian soldier refusing to wear a crown as a donative, unhappily proved the occasion of a sad persecution, in which Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, laid down his life for the truth. His great favourite Plautianus incited him to this cruelty, laying hold of this occasion to seize the fortunes and estates of several persons of quality that were Christians.

8. After

8. After he had vanquiſhed a world of people, he paſſed over into Britain, whither being arrived, and not able to follow his captains, by reaſon of the gout, he received advice that his ſon Baſſianus was declared Cæſar by the army. He got himſelf immediately to be carried in a litter, and commanded the new emperor to be brought before him, with the tribunes and centurions, who were ſo ſtrangely affrighted at the majeſty which appeared in his looks, that they implored his pardon upon their knees. "I would have you know," ſaid he to them, "that it is the head that governs, and not "the feet."

After this he fell dangerouſly ſick: but Caracalla fearing that he would not die, tried to corrupt his father's phyſicians to poiſon him. But they did not comply with his deſires: for which he remembered them when he came to be emperor, for he cauſed them all to die.

Severus ended his days at York, being ſixty-ſix years old, after having reigned ſeventeen years eight months and three days. Here perceiving his laſt hours approach, he cried out, "I have been "all that a man can be, but it ſtands me in no "ſtead now." Then he ordered his urn to be brought to him, wherein his aſhes were to be incloſed; and taking it between his hands, ſaid, "Little urn, thou ſhalt contain that which the "whole world was not able to contain."

CARACALLA and GETA, making together the Twenty-ſecond Emperor.

Year of Rome 951. *Of Chriſt* 211.

9. The empire, after the death of Severus, fell to his two ſons, whom he carried along with him

in his expedition to Britain. Geta was of a ſweet eaſy diſpoſition; but his brother Caracalla was naturally brutiſh and outrageous.

In the ſecond year of his reign, he killed his brother Geta with his own hand, in the preſence of his mother Julia. And he not only put above two thouſand perſons to death for adhering to his brother's party, but he baniſhed ſeveral more; he alſo cut off Papinian's head, becauſe he refuſed to flatter his crime; for having deſired him to write an apology to excuſe his brother's death, this eminent lawyer told him, that it was much eaſier to commit a parricide than to juſtify it. His mother Julia had the impudence to marry him after Geta's death.

10. The empire was never ſo harraſſed with impoſts and taxes, as it was under this monſter of prodigality, who would frequently maintain, that money ought not to be lodged in private hands, but that all ſhould go to his exchequer, to be diſtributed among the ſoldiers.

While he was making war againſt the Parthians, he wrote to Materninus, governor of Rome, to conſult the aſtrologers, to know what fortune Macrinus, the *præfectus prætorii*, would come to. The governer's anſwer was delivered to Caracalla himſelf, while he was buſied in managing a very fine horſe in the preſence of Macrinus. He gave it to Macrinus to read, who ſpoke not one word of it to the emperor, but wholly employed himſelf to find out a perſon that would kill him. He met one Martial, after a little ſearch, whoſe brother Caracalla had put to death, who received this commiſſion with great eagerneſs, and run him through the body while he was eaſing nature.

He reigned ſix years two months and five days, hated by all the world, except the ſoldiers only, who

who regretted his loſs, by reaſon of the exceſſive largeſſes he frequently beſtowed upon them.

MACRINUS and his SON, making together the Twenty-third Emperor.

Year of Rome 957. *Of Chriſt* 217.

11. Macrinus was a Moor by birth, and of a very mean condition at firſt. He aſſociated with himſelf in the empire his ſon Diadumenus; made a peace with the Parthians, and in his return to Rome divided his army into bodies, that they might march home two ſeveral ways; but this diviſion occaſioned his ruin. For Mæſa, ſiſter to the empreſs Julia, recommended to the ſoldiers, who had no great affection for Macrinus, a young gentleman about nineteen years old, the ſon of her daughter Semiamira, who was Caracalla's baſtard, and they called him Heliogabalus. They immediately proclaimed him emperor, becauſe they loved him for his father's ſake; and he marched directly towards Macrinus, and defeated him; who was killed as he endeavoured to ſave himſelf in the city of Antioch; and ſhortly after his ſon Diadumenus was ſlain by the order of the emperor Heliogabalus. He and his ſon reigned one year and two months.

HELIOGABALUS, the Twenty-fourth Emperor.

Year of Rome 959. *Of Chriſt* 219.

12. Heliogabalus intented to deſtroy the religion of the Romans, and commanded that only the ſun ſhould be adored. He was a prodigy of a man, wholly abandoned to all manner of lewdneſs and debauchery. He married, in the quality of a wife,

Hierocles his ſlave. After this he eſtabliſhed a ſenate of women, and made his mother the preſident of them, to debate about the habits and ornaments of women, together with their amours and intrigues.

He adopted for his ſucceſſor Baſſianus, his couſin german, whom he called Alexander; a man who had ſo many valuable qualities to recommend him, that he ſoon got the affection of all the Romans. Hence Heliogabalus became jealous of him, and deſigned to put him to death. But his guards being acquainted with his intention, aſſaſſinated Heliogabalus, and threw his body into the Tyber.

He was twenty-two years old, and had reigned three years nine months and four days.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, the Twenty-fifth Emperor.

Year of Rome 962. *Of Chriſt* 222.

13. Alexander was one of the greateſt princes that ever lived, and his conduct was equally conſpicious in peace and war. His firſt care was to adminiſter juſtice to all the world: next he turned the flatterers out of the court. He prohibited the ſale of any offices, as being ſatisfied that none made a ſcruple to ſell what they bought. He ſettled honourable ſalaries on all thoſe whom he had conſtituted governors of provinces, leſt they ſhould ſqueeze and oppreſs the people.

In Heliogabalus's time, there was a ſet of cheats, commonly called ſellers of ſmoke, becauſe they took money of the people to ſolicit their buſineſs, and help them to preferment, but never did any thing for them One of this hopeful fraternity had, it ſeems, taken a hundred crowns of a ſoldier, and promiſed

promiſed to obtain of the emperor a certain office which he was deſirous of. When Alexander knew of it, he faſtened him to a poſt, where he was choaked by the ſmoke of a heap of wood, which was ſet on fire about him. Over the poſt this inſcription was to be ſeen, *Fumo periit qui fumum vendidit*; he that ſold ſmoke is ſtifled by ſmoke.

In Alexander's reign, Artaxerxes king of the Perſians, after he had defeated the Parthians in ſeveral battles, and killed their king Artabanus, who was the laſt of the family of the Arſacidæ, which had flouriſhed four hundred years, re-eſtabliſhed the empire of the Perſians. This exceedingly alarmed Alexander Severus, by reaſon of the frequent inroads the Perſians made into the Roman territories. But having revived the old military diſcipline, he defeated the Perſians in the eaſt, and overcame ihe Africans in Mauritania. At laſt, wholly turning his thoughts upon the German war, he, with his mother Mammea, were ſlain by the ſoldiers at Mentz, in the 39th year of his age, having reigned thirteen years and nineteen days. It was his mother's penuriouſneſs that ruined him with the army.

MAXIMIN and his SON, making together the Twenty-ſixth Emperor.

Year of Rome 975. *Of Chriſt* 235.

14. Maximin was a ſhepherd's ſon in a ſmall village of Thrace. He was of an extraordinary ſtature, being eight feet high; and ſo ſtrong, that he could draw a chariot as heavy laden as two horſes could draw. He was advanced to the empire by a faction of the ſoldiers. He was the firſt emperor that without any decree of the ſenate obtained the purple by the ſole authority of the army.

After he had ſucceſsfully ended the wars of Germany, he exerciſed great cruelties at Rome: ſome he faſtened to croſſes, where they miſerably periſhed; others he baited in the ſkins of beaſts, and expoſed them to tygers and lions: others were killed with baſtinadoes; and in ſhort there was no ſort of barbarity which he did not uſe. Theſe brutalities drew the averſion of all the world upon him; ſo that the ſenate declared him an enemy to the republic.

The firſt that made head againſt him, was Gordianus, the governor of Afric, a man eighty years old, who was together with his ſon, againſt his will, elevated to the empire; but fortune croſſed his attempts, and his ſon being ſlain by the Moors, the old gentleman out of deſpair hanged himſelf.

When the ſenate heard of the death of theſe two great men, they elected Balbinus and Pupienus, two of their own body. Maximin highly incenſed at the proceedings of the ſenate, immediately quitted the Sarmatian war, and marched into Italy at the head of his army, beſieged Aquileia, which was the firſt city he met in his way, and was at that time the fineſt and moſt flouriſhing town in all Italy. The women ſignalized themſelves in this ſiege: for the ſoldiers wanting cordage to ſtring their bows, and ſerve the machines that were employed in throwing of ſtones, they cut off their own hair and made cords of it.

Here his ſoldiers ſlew Maximin and his ſon in his tent, becauſe he had occaſioned the death of ſo many of them, after they had reigned two years and ſome months.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

BALBINUS and PUPIENUS, making together the Twenty-ſeventh Emperor.

Year of Rome 978. *Of Chriſt* 238.

1. BALBINUS and PUPIENUS were owned to be emperors by the ſenate, upon condition they ſhould adopt young Gordianus for their ſucceſſor, the grandſon of him who hanged himſelf in Afric. They reigned nine or ten months; but then became jealous of Gordianus, ſeeing him ſo mightily beloved by every one, and therefore agreed, for their own ſecurity, to diſpatch him; but the ſoldiers prevented their deſign, and killed them.

GORDIANUS the Younger, the Twenty-eighth Emperor.

Year of Rome 978. *Of Chriſt* 238.

2. Gordianus, when he came to the empire, was ſeventeen years old. He repoſed the greateſt confidence in his father-in-law Miſitheus, who was the *præfectus prætorii*, and was ſo well ſatisfied of his conduct and valour, that though he himſelf was preſent in the army, yet he would have it wholly commanded by him.

By the advice of Miſitheus he opened the temple of Janus, and marched directly againſt the Perſians, who

who threatened Italy; and retook Carræ, Niſibis, and ſome other cities. In the third year of his reign, Philip, an Arabian, by the aſſiſtance of his phyſicians, poiſoned Miſitheus, and got himſelf proclaimed emperor, in the preſence of Gordianus, who fearing further miſchief from this perfidious villain, deſired him at leaſt to give him the place of *præfectus prætorii:* but fearing the ſoldiers would reſtore this young prince to his throne, he cauſed him to be murdered.

The army erected a tomb to him with the following inſcription, "To the divine Gordianus, "conqueror of the Perſians, the Goths, the Sarma-"tians, and the Germans, but not of the Philips." He reigned three years and ſix days.

About this time the Goths, whoſe name before was unknown to the Romans, began to pour forth vaſt ſwarms of men upon the outſkirts of the empire, which at laſt terminated in the ruin of it. Theſe barbarous people carried every thing like a vaſt inundation before them, and erected kingdoms, not only in all the ſouthern provinces of Europe, but extended their conqueſts as far as Afric. They firſt introduced the feudal law into this part of the world, and ſettled fixed revenues in land, and temporal juriſdictions upon the church, which before conſiſted of nothing but voluntary oblations.

PHILIP and his SON, making together the Twenty-ninth Emperor.

3. As this Philip thought it adviſeable to conceal his crime from the ſenate, he ſent them word that Gordianus died a natural death; ſo that it was no difficult matter for him to obtain of them to confirm the choice which the army had made of him. He and his ſon reigned five years and ſome months; after

after which they were both aſſaſſinated, almoſt at the ſame time: the father in a ſedition that happened at Verona, and the ſon at Rome.

DECIUS, the Thirtieth Emperor.

Year of Rome 989. *Of Chriſt* 249.

4. Decius, a ſenator, being ſent by Philip to appeaſe a ſedition which had aroſe in Pannonia, he was there choſen emperor by the very authors of that commotion, who diſcovered all ſorts of good qualities in him; and indeed he had only one fault, which was his cruelty to the Chriſtians, whom he conſtrained, by all manner of tortures and puniſhments, to offer ſacrifices to idols.

He fought againſt the Goths, but was miſerably overthrown by them, his ſon ſlain in his ſight, and himſelf loſt in a marſh, whither he fled to ſave himſelf. He reigned near three years.

He was the author of the ſeventh perſecution; to avoid which ſtorm, ſeveral Chriſtians fled into the woods and caves; and particularly Paulus of Egypt, the patriarch of the hermits, being taken with the charms of a ſolitary life, here laid down the firſt ſcheme of monkery. Among others, Pope Fabian loſt his life; and Origen was taken into cuſtody and impriſoned; but to avoid death, he was prevailed upon to offer incenſe to idols.

At the ſame time Novatus and Novatianus made a ſchiſm in the church; and St. Cyprian, biſhop of Carthage, flouriſhed; who in the year of our Lord 256, under the pontificate of St. Stephen, having aſſembled a council at Carthage, declared the baptiſm of heretics to be null and void, and that ſuch perſons ought to be rebaptized. However, he effaced this error by his martyrdom, which happened in the time of Valerianus.

GALLUS

GALLUS and VOLUSIANUS his Son, making together the Thirty-firſt Emperor.

Year of Rome 991. *Of Chriſt* 251.

5. Gallus, the lieutenant of Decius's army, was proclaimed emperor by the ſoldiers, after the death of Decius. To ſecure himſelf in the empire, he procured his election to be ratified by the ſenate, and aſſociated his ſon Voluſianus with him in the empire. He likewiſe adopted the ſon of Decius, to quiet the minds of the Romans, though ſhortly after he cauſed him to be poiſoned. At laſt, he and his ſon were murdered by their own army, after they had reigned two years and four months.

ÆMILIANUS, the Thirty-ſecond Emperor.

Year of Rome 994. *Of Chriſt* 254.

6. Æmilianus was a Moor by birth, and governor of Pannonia. He was proclaimed emperor by the ſoldiers, becauſe he had beaten back the Scythians, who had made an inroad into that country. He reigned no longer than three months, and was then killed by the very ſame ſoldiers who had proclaimed him emperor. They elected in his place Valerianus, governor of Germany and Gaul, an experienced captain, and a man of quality.

VALERIANUS, the Thirty-third Emperor.

Year of Rome 994. *Of Chriſt* 254.

7. Valerianus poſſeſſed all the good qualities that make an excellent prince; but he was not a ſucceſsful general: for he loſt every battle he fought. At the inſtigation of a certain magician, and of Macrinus

Macrinus the prefect, he raiſed a terrible perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, in which St. Laurence was burnt upon a gridiron.

In his time, the barbarians committed great ravages upon all the provinces of the empire. Valerianus uſed his beſt endeavours to ſtop their proceedings; and after he had attacked the Scythians (who had taken Chalcedon, burnt Nice, and the famous temple of Diana at Epheſus) he turned his forces againſt Sapores king of the Perſians, but was taken priſoner in that war.

He was treated by that cruel king with all the indignity imaginable, for he made a footſtool of him to mount his horſe, and at laſt ordered him to be flayed and ſalted. He reigned ſix or ſeven years.

GALLIENUS, the Thirty-fourth Emperor.

Year of Rome 999. *Of Chriſt* 229.

8. When Gallienus ſucceeded his father, all the provinces belonging to the Romans deſigned to throw off their yoke, and the reſpective governors of them cauſed themſelves to be proclaimed emperors; ſo that beſides Gallienus, the Roman empire might reckon thirty Cæſars. But the progreſs of the enemies of the empire was ſtopped by Odenatus king of Palmira, a generous heroic prince, who not only retook Niſibis and Carræ, and wreſted Meſapotamia out of the hands of the Perſians, but put their monarch to flight, killed him abundance of his ſoldiers, and ſent ſeveral of his ſatrapæ, or peers, in chains to Gallienus; who ſome years after, in conſideration of the victories he had gained, and the great ſervices he had done, made him his partner in the empire; but one of his own relations

lations becoming jealous of him, murdered him and his ſon Herod.

After Odenatus was dead, his wife Zenobia, a woman of an undaunted ſpirit, and of a chaſtity equal to her courage, performed thoſe miracles againſt the Perſians, the Arabians, the Scythians, and the Armenians, that ſhe will be always reckoned among the greateſt heroines of her ſex.

At this time the Franks, a warlike and powerful people, began to make a figure in the world, and breaking out of Germany into Gaul, in proceſs of time made themſelves maſters of all that large country from the Ocean and the Rhine, to the Alps and Pyrenees.

The principal officers of the Roman army finding that Gallienus was not capable to defend the empire, reſolved to elect Claudius, a man of quality and merit. Gallienus at laſt was aſſaſſinated near Milan, with his brother Valerius, as he went to give battle to the tyrant Aureolus. He reigned almoſt eight years.

CLAUDIUS II. *the Thirty-fifth Emperor.*

Year of Rome 1008. *Of Chriſt* 268.

9. Claudius the Second was one of the greateſt, as well as the moſt accompliſhed princes of his time. As ſoon as he was advanced to the throne, the firſt thing he did was to defeat Aureolus, who in Gallienus's time, had got himſelf to be proclaimed emperor at Milan. Aureolus offered to own him as the rightful emperor, provided he would leave him what he poſſeſſed in Italy. Claudius anſwered, that he had done well to have made ſuch a propoſition to Gallienus; but as for himſelf he was reſolved to make him know his duty.

Having

Having defeated Aureolus, he marched againſt an army of Goths, conſiſting of three hundred thouſand men, that ravaged and deſtroyed Aſia Minor; and gave them a great overthrow, and ſunk two thouſand of their ſhips. He died of the plague, after he had reigned about two years.

QUINTILLUS, the Thirty-ſixth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1010. *Of Chriſt* 270.

10. Quintillus, the ſon of Claudius, was proclaimed emperor by the ſoldiers, after the death of his father. He reigned no more than fifteen days, being killed in a mutiny by the very ſame ſoldiers that had made him emperor.

AURELIANUS, the Thirty-ſeventh Emperor.

11. Aurelianus was of a very mean birth, and came from Pannonia. He was extremely generous, but withal cruel and bloody, which occaſioned the famous ſaying, "That he was a good phyſician, "but took away too much blood." He wore a diadem, which none of his predeceſſors had ever done before him. He vanquiſhed the Germans and Marcomanni in Vindelicia, which comprehended the ſame track of ground as Bavaria does now. Then marching towards the eaſt, he takes Zenobia priſoner, recovers Egypt, and all Aſia; and, in ſhort, enlarges the empire to its ancient bounds.

When the wars were over, he triumphed at Rome, and his illuſtrious captive Zenobia made no ſmall part of the ſpectacle: but he was enraged at ſome ſedition which had ariſen there in his abſence, the authors of which he ſeverely puniſhed;

nay, even ſome of the ſenators, for faults which a milder prince would have paſſed by. The Romans did not reliſh this ſeverity; but began to fear him, and ſay, that he deſerved to be aſſaſſinated.

He died in Thrace, where he lay with a powerful army to attack the Perſians; and as he was upon the march between Byzantium and Heraclea, he was ſlain by Meucaporus, at the inſtigation of Mneſtheus, his freed-man and ſecretary. He reigned five years completely. His death was not unrevenged; for the villainy of Mneſtheus being immediately diſcovered, he was condemned to be thrown to wild beaſts, and the whole army celebrated the funeral of Aurelianus after a moſt magnificent manner.

TACITUS, the Thirty-eighth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1015. *Of Chriſt* 275.

12. Aurelianus being thus ſlain, the ſoldiers wrote to the ſenate, to deſire them to elect an emperor. But they excuſed themſelves, ſaying, they would leave it to the army. An inter-regnum of eight months followed; the ſenate and the army complimenting one another, about the honour of creating an emperor. At laſt Tacitus was elected by the ſenate. He was ſeventy years old, reigned ſix months, and died at Tarſus, a city of Cicilia, of a fever, occaſioned by the fatigues he was obliged to endure in his war againſt the Scythians.

He was grave, and of a ſweet diſpoſition, temperate, and capable to govern very well; he was ſober at his meals, he loved hunting and building, which he underſtood perfectly well: and what deſerves particular mention, he valued himſelf upon being a nameſake and a relation of that eminent hiſtorian Tacitus.

FLO-

FLORIANUS, the Thirty-ninth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1016. *Of Chriſt* 276.

13. His brother Florianus ſucceeded; but his reign did not laſt long; for two or three months after his election, ſeeing Probus was elected emperor by the greateſt part of the army, he opened a vein, and after that manner died, in the year of Chriſt 276.

PROBUS, the Fortieth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1016. *Of Chriſt* 276.

14. Probus was, according to ſome, the ſon of a labourer in Dalmatia; or as others would have it, of Maximilian, a colonel in the army. When the ſoldiers declared him emperor he was governor of Syria.

As ſoon as the ſenate had confirmed his election, he made war againſt the Germans, who after the death of Aurelianus had made themſelves maſters of one part of Gaul. Theſe Germans were the true Franks, whom he entirely defeated, and expelled the country. Then he entered Germany, moſt part of which he ſubdued, and reduced to the form of a Roman province. Afterwards he went into Aſia, where he beat the Perſians ſeveral times, and conſtrained them to demand a peace; he likewiſe overthrew Saturninus, the governor of Syria, who had revolted againſt him. He had the ſame ſucceſs againſt Proculus and Bonoſus, who had uſurped the imperial authority in Gaul, of which place they were governors: and having there defeated and taken them priſoners, he ordered them to be hanged.

Probus did not live many years after theſe conqueſts; for as he marched through Illyrium, he was ſlain at Sirmium by his ſoldiers, having reigned ſix years and four months.

CARUS, the Forty-firſt Emperor.

Year of Rome 1022. *Of Chriſt* 282.

15. Carus ſucceeded, who, as ſoon as he found himſelf poſſeſſed of this dignity, took his two ſons, Carinus and Numerianus, partners with him in the empire, and procured them to be called Cæſars. He ſent Carinus to Gaul, to fight againſt the Franks, who had made a new irruption in that country. He marched himſelf againſt the Perſians, with Numerianus in his company, and took Meſopotamia from them; nay, he was deſirous to extend his conqueſts beyond Cteſiphon, but was found dead in his tent, after a terrible tempeſt.

NUMERIANUS, the Forty-ſecond Emperor.

Year of Rome 1022. *Of Chriſt* 282.

16. Numerianus was ſo afflicted at his father's death, that the tears he ſhed inceſſantly upon this occaſion ſo far injured his eye-ſight, that he was forced to be carried in a cloſe litter, becauſe he could not endure the light. His father-in-law Aper, who was captain of the guards, and had an ambition to be emperor, got him aſſaſſinated in his litter. That the ſoldiers might not have the leaſt ſuſpicion of the matter, he accompanied the litter, as if the emperor had been ſtill alive in it, and anſwered thoſe that aſked to ſee him, that the emperor

peror had given orders not to let the litter be opened, becauſe the day-light extremely incommoded his eyes; but the noiſome ſmell of the dead body diſcovered his villainy, and gave occaſion to Diocleſian, one of the principal officers of the army, to kill him on the ſpot.

This action ſo pleaſed the army, that they immediately, with one common conſent, proclaimed him emperor, without conſidering that they had another lawful emperor ſtill living, Carinus, the brother of Numerianus.

CARINUS, the Forty-third Emperor.

Year of Rome 1022. *Of Chriſt* 282.

17. Carinus when he heard that his father was dead, and his brother Numerianus aſſaſſinated, was in Gaul, where he minded nothing but ſatisfying his brutal appetite. But when he received advice that Diocleſian was proclaimed emperor, and was marching towards him, to diſpute the legality of his title, he immediately took leave of his vices to go and fight him.

This battle was fought in Myſia, a province of Aſia Minor, where Carinus obtained the victory; but as he purſued the enemy in their flight, he was aſſaſſinated by a colonel of his own army. This happened in the year of Chriſt 285, after he had reigned three years.

DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN, making together the Forty-fourth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1024. *Of Chriſt* 284.

18. Diocleſian was born in Dalmatia, of very obſcure parentage, but he proved a man of great generoſity. It was foretold concerning him, that he ſhould be made emperor as ſoon as he had ſlain a boar, upon which account he killed ſeveral in hunting, but to no purpoſe: At laſt when he had ſlain Aper, the captain of the guards, he ſaw that was the boar he was to kill; for which reaſon he cried out aloud, "I have ſlain the boar," and the army proclaimed him emperor.

Finding the empire invaded on every ſide, and that himſelf alone was not able to oppoſe the Barbarians, he took his old friend Maximian, an ill-bred clown, but a good ſoldier, his partner in the empire. Theſe two choſe each of them Conſtantius Chlorus and Galerius to command their armies. To engage them more ſtrongly in their intereſts, they created them Cæſars; and afterwards obliging them to be divorced from their wives, Diocleſian gave his daughter Valeria to Galerius, and Maximian his daughter Theodora to Conſtantius. They were ſo fortunate in all their attempts againſt the enemies of the empire, that they obtained as many victories as they fought battles: and after they had ſpent ten years thus in their wars, crowned with glory and ſucceſs, they entered all four into Rome, where Diocleſian cauſed himſelf to be called Jovianus, and Maximian took the title of Herculianus.

19. After theſe two great men had made themſelves abſolute maſters of the empire, to the great amazement of all the world, both of them voluntarily

tarily quitted the empire, Diocleſian at Nicodemia and Maximian at Milan. Diocleſian paſſed his retirement at Saloneæ, a ſmall city of Dalmatia, the place of his nativity, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in cultivating his gardens. Maximian lived privately in Lucania.

Diocleſian reigned almoſt twenty years, and Maximian eighteen. Yet Diocleſian was a cruel perſecutor of the Chriſtians, whom he deſigned to extirpate utterly out of the world; and what by the cruelty of his edicts, the bigotry of his miniſters, and the barbarous variety of his torments, he made a greater havock of them than any of his predeceſſors. In Egypt only 114000 are ſaid to be put to death, and 700000 ſent into baniſhment.

Maximian was ſoon weary of this retired life, and being deſirous to leave it, in order to re-aſſume the Imperial dignity, he earneſtly importunes Diocleſian to remedy thoſe evils which Conſtantius and Galerius had occaſioned by their ill conduct. But Diocleſian ſhewing him the coleworts growing in his garden, told him he took a greater pleaſure in planting them, than to govern the empire. Maximian finding himſelf deſpiſed and neglected by all the world, withdrew to his daughter, the wife of Conſtantius: and endeavouring to engage her to poiſon her own huſband, ſhe diſcovered his perfidiouſneſs to Conſtantius, who cauſed him to be ſlain.

GALERIUS and CONSTANTIUS, making together the Forty-fifth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1044. *Of Chriſt* 304.

40. Galerius and Conſtantius did not take poſſeſſion of the empire, till Diocleſian and Maximian had abdicated it. Then Conſtantius contented himſelf

himſelf with Britian and Gaul, and Galerius had the reſt of the Roman empire for his ſhare.

Galerius when he found himſelf unable to ſupport ſo weighty a charge, aſſociated Severus and Maximian with himſelf, whom he created Cæſars. He gave the government of Italy to Severus, that of the eaſt to Maximian; and as for his own ſhare he contented himſelf with Illyrium.

Conſtantius was of an agreeable, ſweet, merciful diſpoſition; but as for Galerius, he was of a quite different temper: he declared himſelf a mortal enemy of the Chriſtians, and maſſacred a whole town of them in Phrygia; nay, he would fain have engaged Conſtantius to perſecute them. At length God permitted him to be ſeized by an infamous and naſty diſeaſe; during which he ſaw himſelf devoured alive by worms, and ſo died.

Conſtantius making as if he really deſigned to perſecute the Chriſtians, commanded all the officers of the houſhold, who were Chriſtians, to change their religion, otherwiſe they ſhould loſe their places. Several of them did ſo; but the emperor ſent them away with diſgrace; ſaying, "That "thoſe who were not true to their God, would "never be faithful to their prince." Thoſe that continued firm in their religion, he kept ſtill in his ſervice, and highly commended their fidelity. He poſſeſſed the empire two years, after which he died at York between the arms of his ſon Conſtantine.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

CONSTANTINE the Great, the Forty-ſixth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1046. *Of Chriſt* 306.

1. THE ſurname of Great was conferred upon Conſtantine, for his great exploits and performances in war. He was the firſt Chriſtian emperor. The news of his being emperor having arrived at Rome, Maxentius, the ſon of that Herculianus who had renounced the empire, was elected and proclaimed emperor. Maxentius in the beginning of his reign ſeemed to favour the Chriſtians, in order to bring them over to his party; but he did not treat them long after this manner, for he perſecuted them with a thouſand cruelties, and rendered himſelf odious by abundance of other crimes. He was defeated by Conſtantine the Great; and God, who was pleaſed by a miracle to draw this mighty prince to the true faith, ſhewed him a croſs in the air, to convince this victorious emperor that it was the crucified Jeſus who made him triumph over the tyrant Maxentius.

After this Conſtantine gave his ſiſter in marriage to Licinius, who requited him very ill for this honour; for without any provocation he declared war againſt him; nor was ſo advantageous an alliance able to make him live on good terms with Conſtantine. At laſt he was defeated, but his wife, by her continual interceſſion, obtained that he ſhould not be put to death for his crimes. But Conſtantine

was

was contented only with baniſhing him to Theſſalonica.

Licinius continued not long without attempting to make diſturbance; for the next year he raiſed new commotions, and in this ſecond ſedition was killed in the place of his exile.

2. After Conſtantine had put an end to theſe civil wars, he had enough to manage his own family, where he had ſome affairs that gave him abundance of uneaſy moments. For Fauſta, the wife of this great prince, became paſſionately in love, even to madneſs, with Criſpus, who was Cæſar, and ſon to Conſtantine by his firſt wife, and attempted by her careſſes to induce him to anſwer her brutal paſſion. She tried all her efforts, but vainly, to debauch this young prince, who poſſeſſed as great a ſhare of virtue as ſhe did of beauty.

Finding herſelf deſpiſed, her love being changed to hatred, carried her to thoſe extremities againſt this innocent prince, that ſhe accuſed him before the emperor with a deſign to force her. She had authority enough with the emperor to be believed; and Criſpus, though wholly guiltleſs of the matter, was condemned to die, which was accordingly executed. This wickedneſs did not continue long unpuniſhed; for the young prince's innocence was diſcovered ſome time after, and then Conſtantine, by way of retaliation, juſtly put the empreſs to death.

3. Conſtantine enriched and adorned, in the year of Chriſt 336, the city of Conſtantinople, (which took its new name from him, but before was called Byzantium) ſo magnificently with the ſpoils of his enemies, that it went by the name of New Rome, as the country of Thrace, where it ſtill ſtands, goes by the name of Romelia. He defeated his enemies, and particularly overthrew the Sarmatians in ſeveral parts of the Roman empire.

He

He died on Whit-Sunday, in the year of our Lord 337, in the ſuburbs of Nicomedia, where he had received baptiſm.

In his reign, Arius, a preſbyter of Alexandria, having denied the divinity of our bleſſed Saviour, Conſtantine, to oppoſe the farther ſpreading of this hereſy, in the year 325 ſummoned a council of biſhops, which conſiſted in all of three hundred and eighteen, to meet at Nice, a city in Bithynia, where they made Arius recant his impious doctrine, and compiled the Nicene creed.

4. Conſtantine had two wives, the latter was Fauſta, the daughter of Maximian: by whom he left three ſons, Conſtantine, Conſtans, and Conſtantius, all joint heirs of his empire, which they divided among them. The eldeſt had for his ſhare Gaul, and all beyond the Alps. Conſtans poſſeſſed Rome, Italy, Afric, Sicily, and the other iſles, Sclavonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece. Conſtantius was maſter of Aſia, of the Eaſt, and of Egypt.

Conſtantine had a noble air, a great ſoul; he was ſincere, valiant, and modeſt, well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek languages, an excellent horſeman; bold, but provident in his enterprizes; full faced, he had a thick neck, his noſe ſomewhat flat, his eyes ſparkling, his hair thin; he ſhaved all his beard, which none of his predeceſſors, from Adrian, uſed to do.

The Diviſion of the Empire between the Three Sons of Conſtantine the Great, making together the Forty-ſeventh Emperor.

Year of Rome 1077. *Of Chriſt* 337.

5. After his ſons had divided the empire between them, they fell at variance, which occaſioned bloody civil wars, each of them being deſirous to enlarge

enlarge his territories; but they were all at laſt deſtroyed, one after another.

Conſtantine the younger was born at Arles, and was created Cæſar in the year 317, but he held the conſulſhip almoſt four months. He made war upon his brother Conſtans; and thinking to take away thoſe provinces from him, which he poſſeſſed by the dividend which his father made of the empire, he marched with his forces into Italy, where he was ſlain, and thrown into the river Alſa, near Aquileia, being then twenty-five years old, and having reigned three years.

Conſtans inherited by his death Gaul, Spain, and Great-Britain. He vanquiſhed the Franks, and compelled them to make an alliance with him. His merits and the ſweetneſs of his temper drew the affections of all mankind after him.

He always took the part of the Orthodox againſt the Arians, who diſturbed the tranquillity of the church. But at length Magnentius, who had uſurped the empire, put him to death in Elna, a city in Rouſillon, in the year 350: he was then about thirty years old, and had reigned thirteen years.

6. Conſtantius, the ſecond ſon of Conſtantine the Great, was created Cæſar in the year 324; but he diſhonoured this high dignity by murdering ſeveral of his relations, as alſo by eſpouſing and profeſſing the Arian hereſy: for ſuffering himſelf to be ſeduced by the flatteries of his wife, and the inſinuations of ſome heretics, he perſecuted the church, and baniſhed the orthodox biſhops.

He made war upon Sapores king of Perſia, a great perſecutor of the Chriſtians; but Conſtantius had the worſt in all the battles and all the ſieges he was engaged in. Meanwhile Vetranio got himſelf declared emperor by the army in Hungary, at the ſame time that Magnentius uſurped the ſovereign authority. Conſtantius marched weſtwards to fight Vetranio,

Vetranio, and obliged Magnentius to retire into Lyons, where he laid violent hands upon himſelf.

After Conſtantius had made himſelf ſole maſter of the empire, he became ſo inſolent, that he once more began to perſecute the catholic prelates, ſo that the church was in a very miſerable condition. Arianiſm almoſt univerſally prevailed: and only the biſhop of Rome and St. Athanaſius were left to ſtem the tide; till Julian, having beaten the Barbarians out of Gaul, was ſaluted emperor, and marched with his army toward the eaſt.

Upon this, Conſtantius changed his deſign of an expedition againſt the Perſians, and came back from Antioch to Tarſus, where he firſt felt his fever, and from thence to Mopſueſta in Cilicia, where he died. He was forty years old, and had reigned in all 25 years 3 months and 15 days.

JULIAN the Apoſtate, the Forty-eighth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1101. *Of Chriſt* 361.

7. Julian was born in Byzantium, in the year 331. He was the ſon of Conſtans, brother to Conſtantine the Great, and of Baſilina. He was ſurnamed the apoſtate, becauſe he turned Pagan, after he had been educated in the Chriſtian religion, and had read the holy ſcriptures in the church before the congregation.

In the year 360 he was proclaimed Auguſtus by his ſoldiers, but he had been created Cæſar, before his election to the empire. In the beginning of his reign, he put all the friends of Conſtantius to death, or ſent them into baniſhment; he only encouraged the augurs, the victimarii, and the philoſophers; he ordered the idolatrous temples of the heathens to be opened, and having renounced the

faith, aſſumed the title of *pontifex maximus*. Nor was this all; for the more to vex the Chriſtians, he made ſcandalous condeſcenſions to the Jews, and began to erect a temple for them at Jeruſalem, which he was obliged ſoon to leave off: for globes of fire breaking out from under the foundations, diſturbed the workmen; as Ammianus Marcellinus, a Pagan writer, witneſſes.

Julian made war upon the Perſians, but having after the ſecond battle refuſed to comply with the juſt articles of peace which they offered him, and burnt the ſhips that followed him, and carried proviſions for the army, he was ſurrounded on every ſide by the enemy. At laſt he had the mortification to find himſelf cut off from all hopes of aſſiſtance, and wounded by an arrow in the fight, but it was never known from what ſide it came.

As he was dying, he deſperately took a handful of blood which guſhed from the wound, and throwing it up into the air, cried out, Viciſti, Galilæe! "O Galilean, thou haſt overcome." He had ſparkling eyes, a ſtern wandering countenance, a ſtrait noſe, his mouth ſomewhat of the biggeſt, a ſlit in his under lip, a thick beard, which he wore picked, his ſhoulders large and moving, his head hanging down, which he always turned on one ſide and the other, he walked very faſt, although he was but little, and made a great noiſe when he laughed. How great a warrior he was, the Alemains, Franks, and Saxons, whom he overcame, do teſtify; and his remaining works are undeniable proofs of his wit and ingenuity.

JOVIAN, the Forty-ninth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1103. *Of Chriſt* 363.

9. Jovian was a handſome well-ſhaped man, illuſtrious for his birth, but more for his piety. He principally applied himſelf in the beginning of his reign, to draw the ſoldiers from ſuperſtition. He commanded Jeſus Chriſt to be adored by all thoſe who had abandoned his worſhip. In the condition he found the army after the defeat and death of Julian, he was obliged to make a truce of thirty years with Sapores, to whom he yielded the greateſt part of Meſopotamia. He did not live long after this, but died of a ſickneſs in the thirty third year of his age, after he had reigned ſeven months and twenty two days.

VALENTINIAN the Great, or the Fiftieth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1104. *Of Chriſt* 364.

10. After the death of Jovian, the army choſe Valentinian emperor at Nice, becauſe in Julian's time he had preferred his religion to his preferment. He made his brother Valens his partner in the empire, and gave him the government of the Eaſt. He was a very virtuous prince, and a ſtrict obſerver of juſtice; very ingenious, and a religious keeper of his word.

He made war with the Saxons and Sarmatians, whom he defeated, and obliged them to demand a peace by their ambaſſadors. He died of an apoplexy, in Hungary, being fifty five years old, having reigned twelve years.

VALENS, the Fifty-firſt Emperor.

Year of Rome 1104. *Of Chriſt* 364.

11. In the beginning of his empire, Procopius, who was related to Julian, was his greateſt enemy. The diſpute between them was bloody, but at the upſhot Valens defeated Procopius, took him priſoner, and put him to death. He had a continual war with the Goths, till their king, Athanaricus, having begged a peace of him, he granted it, and afterwards kindly entertained him; till ſuch time as being perſecuted by the Hunns, he came to deſire this emperor's protection, who ſettled him in Thrace. But ſoon after the Goths not being able to bear the inſufferable avarice of Lupicinus, their governor, took up arms againſt the Romans, and invaded Thrace.

In the courſe of this war, Valens fell into the hands of his enemies, who burnt him in a cottage. He was then fifty years old, and had reigned fourteen years and four months.

Valentinian, the brother of Valens, had two ſons, the firſt named Gratianus, who was declared Auguſtus by his father, in the city of Amiens; the ſecond Valentinian the younger, who after the death of his father, was declared Auguſtus, at the age of ten years, by the ſoldiers, as well as by his brother Gratian.

GRATIAN, the Fifty-ſecond Emperor.

Year of Rome 1115. *Of Chriſt* 375.

12. Gratian had a body well made, and a ſoul of a vaſt extent and great elevation; but he had an incurable averſion to ſtate-affairs, which ought to have

have taken up his moſt ſerious moments. This ſunk his reputation with his ſubjects; and what they could not ſuffer but with the utmoſt indignation, was to ſee him frequently prefer a Barbarian ſoldier to a Roman, although the Roman was the elder of the two, and had more merits to plead.

After the death of Valens, he took as partner in the empire with him Theodoſius, the grandſon of that Theodoſius who was ſlain by the order of Valens; becauſe he found himſelf not ſtrong enough to ſupport ſo furious a war as he was then engaged in; and beſides, the Goths ravaged Thrace, and the other provinces of the empire, at pleaſure.

THEODOSIUS the Great, the Fifty-third Emperor.

Year of Rome 1132. *Of Chriſt* 392.

13. Theodoſius when he was taken partner into the empire, was thirty-three years old; and his firſt appearance on the imperial ſeat gave ſufficient proof of his courage and prudence.

He was born in Spain, at Lauca, a town of Galicia. He imitated all the virtues, but none of the vices, of his countryman Trajan. He ſummoned the ſecond œcumenical council (that of Nice being the firſt) at Conſtantinople, in the year of Chriſt 381, where, beſides the confirmation of the Nicene council, Macedonius the heretic was condemned.

He vanquiſhed all the enemies of the Roman name, and gave peace to his ſubjects. He was a ſure aſylum to all kings that were perſecuted and in diſtreſs, whom he ſupported againſt all thoſe who conſpired the ſubverſion of their governments. In particular, Athanaricus king of the Goths, being

turned out of his kingdom by his own rebellious ſubjects, fled to Conſtantinople, where he was very honourably received by Theodoſius. But he did not enjoy the emperor's favour any conſiderable time; for though he had eſcaped death in ſo many battles, yet he ended his days when he expected to paſs the remainder of his life in tranquillity. Theodoſius was ſo concerned at the loſs of him, that he would receive no manner of conſolation; nay, he was ſo profuſe in the celebration of his funeral, that it was no leſs magnificent than what was uſed to be kept for any deceaſed emperor.

14. The Goths, mightily aſtoniſhed at this, and ſeeing themſelves without a maſter, were unanimouſly of opinion that they could not find a better than Theodoſius, who diſtributed lands among them for their maintenance with great liberality.

The tyrant Maximus made himſelf maſter of Britain and Gaul, choſe Triers for his capital city, and put the unfortunate Gratian to death at Lyons, who was twenty-five years old. But Theodoſius revenged his death, and placed young Valentinian (who had been forced out of Italy) upon his throne again.

Theodoſius was inferior to none of his predeceſſors either in virtue or merit; he never made war but out of mere neceſſity; and was ſucceſsful in all his military undertakings: in fine, his goodneſs charmed all the world, and his engaging behaviour gained him the hearts of all that approached him.

15. His chief infirmity was, that he was naturally choleric, but he ſeldom ſuffered his paſſion to get the better of him; and then, after ſome ſhort intervals, it was no difficult matter to appeaſe him. He had once deſigned utterly to deſtroy the city of Antioch, for taking down the ſtatue of Auguſta Placilla,

Placilla, but was at laſt perſuaded by their biſhop Flavianus to pardon them.

The laſt victory that Theodoſius obtained, was that which he gained over Eugenius, whoſe troops had joined thoſe of Arbogaſtes, who had cauſed Valentinian to be ſtrangled in his own palace at Vienne in Dauphine. Theodoſius vanquiſhed theſe two tyrants, rather by a particular protection of heaven, than any human ſtrength. Eugenius was taken priſoner, and Arbogaſtes killed himſelf.

Shortly after, this generous prince died at Milan, in the year of Chriſt 395, being fifty years old; and divided his empire between his two ſons Arcadius and Honorius. Arcadius had the empire of the Eaſt, and Honorius that of the Weſt.

ARCADIUS, the Fifty-fourth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1135. *Of Chriſt* 395.

16. Arcadius married Eudoxia, whom he ſuffered to govern abſolutely as ſhe thought fit; the conſequences of which had like to have proved as fatal to religion, as it did to the empire; for ſhe baniſhed St. Chryſoſtom, who had been tranſlated from the ſee of Antioch to Conſtantinople, only for inveighing againſt her vices.

He at his death intruſted Iſdigerdes king of Perſia, to be his ſon's guardian, who acquitted himſelf very honourably in this truſt; for he placed him under the tuition of the learned and wiſe Antiochus: nay, he openly declared, that whoever attempted any thing againſt the intereſt and welfare of this young prince, muſt expect to find him his enemy. He died in the 31ſt year of his age, and in the 11th of his reign.

HONO-

HONORIUS, the Fifty-fifth Emperor.

Year of Rome 1133. *Of Chriſt* 395.

17. Honorius was of a ſweet agreeable diſpoſition, but an enemy to application and buſineſs; he had even an averſion to public affairs; however he was very zealous for the Chriſtian religion, in favour of which he made ſeveral edicts.

In his reign, after the Goths had ſpread themſelves all over Italy, and were maſters of the city of Rome, ſeveral tyrants uſurped the ſovereign authority; who nominated for their emperor Attalus, the ſon of Alaricus. Honorius offered to make him his partner in the empire, which he refuſed with a great deal of ſcorn and arrogance, and yet accepted the imperial dignity after it was offered to him by the ſenate. But he was ſoon ſtripped of the empire; and being abandoned by the Gauls, to whom he fled for protection, was taken priſoner by Conſtantius, in the year of Chriſt 415, and delivered to the juſtice of Honorius, who gave him his life; yet he cauſed one of his hands to be cut off, that for the remainder of his life he might carry the puniſhment of his crime about him, and have conſtantly before his eyes the marks of his rebellion.

After this, one Conſtantine, that commanded the guards, and had nothing to recommend him but his name, was declared emperor; but being taken priſoner, was ſtrangled at Ravenna. Then Jovian and Sebaſtian poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul, but being ſeized at Narbo, were put to death.

18. Heraclius afterwards uſurped the empire of the Gauls, and paſſed into Italy with a navy of ſeven hundred ſail; but being beaten there, he made

made his eſcape to Carthage, where he was cauſed to be ſtrangled.

Honorius died of a dropſy, in the year of Chriſt 425, being fifty-five years old. His reign was nothing but a continued ſcene of troubles, commotions, tumults, and wars, occaſioned by the Vandals, the Hunns, and other barbarous nations, that daily poured new ſwarms of people into the Roman provinces.

About 413, the Burgundians erected a new kingdom towards the Rhone. The Franks, in 420, erected another in Gaul, from them called France, under their firſt king Pharamond. And the year following, Vallia king of the Goths, after the death of Ataulphus, conſtituted a kingdom in Spain. The Vandals poſſeſſed that part of it which was formerly called Bœtica, and now from them Andaluſia; as the Goths, in conjunction with the Alani, fixed themſelves in *provincia tarraconenſis*, which was afterwards called Gothalania, and corruptly Catalonia.

The beginning of the Scottiſh kingdom too is generally placed about the year of our Lord 422; the Scots from Ireland ſettling themſelves in the northern parts of Great-Britain, under their king Fergus.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the FALL and DECAY of the ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. THE principal cauſes of the decay of the Roman empire, were pride and luxury, and the diviſions at home; the frequent mutinies of the army, who depoſed their emperors at pleaſure, and the perpetual invaſions of the Northern nations. The Goths, the Hunns, the Lombards, and the Vandals, in their turn, ravaged the ſeveral provinces of it, erected new kingdoms, and eſtabliſhed their laws and cuſtoms wherever they came.

Rome itſelf was taken and re-taken by Alarick king of the Goths, in the year of Chriſt 410, and about 1163 years after the building of it. For the ſpace of three days, the imperial city, which for nine hundred years had defied the attacks of all its enemies, even of Hannibal himſelf, was ravaged and plundered at the diſcretion of the barbarous conquerors. Not long after it was taken by Attila, and after him by Theodoricus, who made ſo magnificent an entry into it, that St. Auſtin wholly aſtoniſhed at ſo prodigious a ſhow, wiſhed that he had ſeen three things upon earth, viz. Jeſus Chriſt in the fleſh, St. Paul in the pulpit, and ancient Rome in its ſplendor.

The Roman empire for ſome time advanced rather than decreaſed, from Julius Cæſar down to Nero; but afterwards Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, ſo

ſo weakened it by their civil wars, that it was ſcarce in a condition to preſerve itſelf againſt the inſults of its enemies.

2. In Trajan's time, as it poſſeſſed the greateſt extent of ground, ſo it viſibly recovered its former reputation. From that period, it by degrees declined, till the time of Conſtantine the Great, who by putting an end to all inteſtine broils, retrieved in ſome manner its ancient credit; but through a fatal ill management, he did it a greater injury at laſt, than all his predeceſſors had done before him.

Firſt he tranſplanted the ſeat of the empire from Rome, where it had ſo long inhabited, to Conſtantinople, by which means he abandoned Italy, and all the provinces that lie next to it, to the invaſion of the Barbarians; and what was equally dangerous, to the many attempts of the biſhops of Rome, who had always a mighty hankering after temporals. Next he conſiderably enfeebled it, by dividing it between his three ſons. Yet the eaſtern empire continued from the ſons of Conſtantine the Great, for the ſpace of 1200 years, or thereabout, to Conſtantine Palæologus, the laſt emperor of Conſtantinople, who was preſſed to death in the crowd, when Mahomet the Second, emperor of the Turks, took the city of Conſtantinople, in the year of the creation of the world 5505, and of the birth of Chriſt 1453.

The empire of the eaſt was in the poſſeſſion of the French fifty-ſix years, viz. from the year 1204, to 1260, through the valour of Baldwin, earl of Flanders, who made himſelf emperor of Conſtantinople: and it was re-taken by another Baldwin, the fourth of that name.

The emperors of Conſtantinople endeavoured all they could to keep the weſtern empire under their obedience; and for that end ſent their deputies there

there, who had continual quarrels with the Popes; ſo that at laſt they had no manner of authority in Italy, about the time that Charlemagne was king of France. When Pope Leo III. finding himſelf now in a capacity to exerciſe that power of diſpoſing of empires, which his predeceſſors had ſo long thirſted after; having great obligations to the French nation, who had protected the Holy See from the inſults of the Lombards, promoted Charles the Great to the empire of the weſt. He was proclaimed emperor by the conſent of all the eſtates; viz. the clergy, nobility, and people, the Pope himſelf placing the imperial crown upon his head, on Chriſtmas-day, in St. Peter's church at Rome, in the year of our Lord 801.

This famous conqueror lived fourteen years after his elevation to this dignity, and reigned with that univerſal eſteem of the world, that they were uſed to ſay of him, "He was a conqueror "like Cæſar, peaceable like Auguſtus, and a re- "ſtorer of the church like Conſtantine." He ſummoned a council at Francfort, where the uſe of images in churches, confirmed by the ſecond council of Nice, was condemned: and he died at Aix la Chappelle in Germany, in the ſeventy ſecond year of his age.

4. Conradus I. uſurped the imperial crown from Charles the Simple, king of France, who was grandſon to Charles the Great, and the only perſon left alive of the race of that great emperor.

For about fourſcore and five years after this, Pope Gregory V. a German by nation, and couſin german to the emperor Otho III. of the houſe of Saxony, to perpetuate the empire in thoſe of his own country, made the decree which is commonly called the Golden Bull, becauſe the ſeal is made of that rich metal, ordaining that only the Germans ſhould have a right to elect an emperor; for which end

end he eſtabliſhed ſix electors, three eccleſiaſtic and three lay princes. Others pretend they were eſtabliſhed long before, and that this pope did only confirm them.

The eccleſiaſtic electors are, the archbiſhops of Mentz, Cologn, and Triers, who are all chancellors of the empire, the firſt for Germany, the ſecond for Italy, and the third for France. The ſecular electors, 1. The Prince Palatine of the Rhine, comptroller of the houſhold. 2. The duke of Saxony, maſter of the horſe. 3. The duke of Brandenburg, great chamberlain. One was afterwards added to the ſecular electors, to be arbitrator in the caſe, whenever the votes fell equal on both ſides.

The firſt of the houſe of Auſtria that obtained the empire, was Rodulphus, earl of Hapſburg, whom, after a tedious inter-regnum, which had like to have proved fatal to the empire, the electors unanimouſly choſe. He overcame Ottocarus king of Bohemia, and in conſequence of that victory. beſtowed Auſtria upon his ſon Albert; and laid the foundation of that powerful houſe, which has brought forth ſo many emperors and princes to Europe, and which ever ſince the days of Charles V. who firſt projected the election of the king of the Romans, has enjoyed the empire.

Of the Increaſe, Purity, and Decay of the Roman Eloquence and Learning.

5. The Roman language for the firſt five hundred years, that is, till they had made themſelves maſters of Italy, continued very unpolite and barren, and produced no authors of eminence and note. Their ſpeech is a corruption of the Æolic Greek, which was ſpoken in the ſouthern provinces of that country, called Græcia Magna, and now

 comprehends

the kingdom of Naples. Their eccleſiaſtical terms, as well as the rites and ceremonies, and whole body of their theology, were borrowed from the Hetruſcans.

The firſt Roman authors of note, were Plautus and Terence; Plautus propoſed Ariſtophanes, the author of the old comedy for his pattern, as Terence copied Meander. From Terence's time, who flouriſhed after the ſecond Punic war, and is the ſtandard of the Latin dialogue and converſation by reaſon of their frequent commerce with the Greeks and other politer nations, their language daily improved in all other parts. Lucretius, Salluſt, and Catullus, who flouriſhed a little before the civil wars between Cæſar and Pompey, as they wrote with a purity equal to any that preceded them, ſo they are excelled by few that followed after; and Tully complains that much of the force, and ſpirit, and majeſty of their language, was loſt even in his time. However 'tis agreed on by moſt hands, that in Auguſtus's time it arrived to the higheſt pitch of perfection and purity; at which time, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, and not to mention any more, Corn. Celſus the phyſician, and Livy the hiſtorian, flouriſhed.

6. As by a fate peculiar to all ſublunary things, nothing continues long in the ſame ſtate, but either muſt advance or go backward, the Roman language began to decline ſoon after Auguſtus. Now and then, 'tis true, ſtept up an extraordinary genius, that in ſpite of the age he lived in, preſerved the ancient purity; but we have few inſtances of this nature. For the firſt hundred years, and ſomething more, it eſcaped tolerably well, but ſoon after Trajan's time we find it was ſtrangely corrupted.

As to the reaſons commonly aſſigned for the decay of their eloquence and language, the former is

is generally aſcribed to the loſs of their liberty, and the ſubverſion of the old government, which allowed a greater latitude and freedom of ſpeaking than they enjoyed under their emperors. Several reaſons may be given for the latter; as firſt, their affection to incorporate ſo many Greek words and phraſes into their tongue; a vanity complained of by Juvenal. In the age before they ſeldom uſed them but in caſe of neceſſity; and even then, as is evident from Tully's example, they writ them in Greek, and not in Latin characters. Other cauſes aſſigned, are, the continual irruptions of the northern nations, who, like a mighty torrent, ſwept every thing before them. Such prodigious ſwarms of people ſtill breaking in upon them, could not but occaſion a vaſt alteration in their language. To this may be added, the introducing of a new religion, viz. the Chriſtian, in the empire, the profeſſors of which brought in with them a new ſet of phraſes and words wholly unknown before; as ſeeming always to have a greater regard to the truth of what they delivered, than to the purity of their diction.

7. From the 10th to the middle of the 15th Century, little or no learning was ſtirring in theſe weſtern parts of the world. The Monks, who were the only people that poſſeſſed any ſhare of it, amuſing themſelves in the ſtudy of ſchool-divinity; thoſe that were the hiſtorians in thoſe ages left nothing but miſerable jejune relations of things behind them, larded with frequent miracles of their ſaints, which ſeem to have been written in defiance of eloquence as well as good ſenſe.

That it revived again was occaſioned by two remarkable accidents that happened within a ſhort ſpace of one another. The firſt was the invention of printing at Mentz in Germany, in the year 1440, by the help of which, to the incredible benefit of the

learned world, we can print more volumes in a day, and that more correctly, than the ancients could have written in a year. The ſecond was the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, about twelve years after, which forced ſeveral of the learned Greeks to quit their native country, and come into Italy, where they were forced to teach Greek for their own ſuſtenance. Of this number were, Theodorus Gaza, Conſtantinus Laſcharis, Chalcondylas, Chriſoloras, Trapezuntius, who began to revive the ſtudy of that language, which for the ſpace of five hundred years had been perfectly buried.

8. And ſeveral perſons of note encouraged learning at that time. Pope Nicholas the Fifth, that great reſtorer of letters, employed the moſt learned men of that age to compare and reviſe the old manuſcripts, and print them; and we are particularly obliged to him for putting out Polybius. After him Æneas Silvius, alias Pope Pius the Second, who was himſelf a man of great learning, promoted it by his example and encouragement. About this time, the art of painting, which had been totally loſt for ſo many ages, began to flouriſh in Italy, and in the compaſs of a hundred years arrived to its higheſt perfection.

Their principal ſtudies at this time, were to retrieve the purity of the Latin and Greek tongues, and learn their antiquities; for which end they converſed with their politeſt authors, compared various readings, turned over gloſſaries and old ſcholia upon ancient hiſtorians, orators, and poets; conſulted old inſcriptions, examined old ſtatues and baſſo relievo's; in which, as Italy abounded above all other countries of Europe, ſo it furniſhed them with a better opportunity to be ſkilled in the ancient habits, utenſils, ſacrifices, &c. than the reſt of their neighbours. The moſt eminent men for this

this ſort of learning, were Laurentius Valla, Pomponius Lætus, Alexander ab Alexandro, Rodolphus Agricola.

9. But this learning was not long confined to Italy; for although the Italians had the honour to revive it, and made a very conſiderable progreſs in it, yet about the latter end of the fifteenth century, when copies of books were pretty well multiplied by printing, learning croſſed the Alps, and ſoon after Eraſmus, Budæus, Beatus Rhenanus, &c. diſperſed that ſort of knowledge through England, France, Germany, and the Low Countries.

What promoted this, was, that in the year 1519 Luther made a public defection from the papal authority, which, till then, was generally received without any manner of examination. This change of the ſcene obliged both parties, viz. thoſe of the reformation, and the champions for the church of Rome, to proſecute their ſtudies in the learned languages vigorouſly. The former, to juſtify their ſeparation, and to prove that antiquity was of their ſide; and the latter, to keep their ground ſtill, and preſerve the remainder of their credit and intereſt with the people.

When this theological war was over, men applied themſelves to all other parts of learning; and in this laſt age, mathematical and phyſical ſciences ſeem to have been the predominant ſtudies of the learned men of Europe: not but that a critical ſkill in antiquity was at the ſame time purſued by ſeveral extraordinary men, as Biſhop Uſher, Mr. Selden, Sir John Marſham, Mr. Gataker, and after them by Dr. Spencer, Iſaac Voſſius, Nic. Heinſius, Frederick Gronovius, Ezekiel Spanheim, and Græ-vius, men even in this part of learning equal, if not ſuperior, to any that cultivated it before them. In ſhort, all manner of learning ſeems at preſent to be better diffuſed in all parts of Europe than ever

it was; but whether the geniuſes of this and the laſt are comparable to thoſe immortal heroes of antiquity, is a controverſy that cannot be diſcuſſed in a narrow compaſs.

CHAP. XIV.

The Principal CUSTOMS of the ROMANS.

Concerning their Months.

THE Romans divided their months into three parts; the calends, the nones, and the ides. The word calends came from the word καλέω, to call, becauſe on that day the pontiff ſummoned the people to tell them how many days it was to the nones. The calends were peculiar to the Roman people; whence the proverb, *ad calendas Græcas*, i. e. never. The nones were ſo called, becauſe they were the ninth day before the ides. The ides are derived from the old Tuſcan word *iduare*, which ſignifies to divide, becauſe they divide the month almoſt into two equal parts.

The calends began on the firſt day of the month: the nones on the ſeventh day of the following months, March, May, July, and October, all which have one and thirty days: the ides on the fifteenth of the above mentioned months. In the other months, the nones began on the fifth, and the ides on the thirteenth.

Thus the firſt day was reckoned the calends, as Calendæ Januarii is the firſt of January. The ſecond

cond day, if the month had its nones on the ſeventh day, was called the ſixth before the nones; and if on the fifth, the fourth day before the nones; the next day following the nones, is in every month alike called eighth before the ides. The months of May, July, October, and March have all ſix nones, the reſt have only four; but all the months in general have eight ides. After the ides are over, you reckon them by the calends, which are told backward, and named from the following month. As the 18th of the calends of May is the 14th of April.

Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius, & Mars
Quatuor at reliqui; tenet Idus quilibet octo;
Inde dies reliquos omnes dic eſſe Calendas.

Of the Roman Year, and Diſtinction of Days.

Romulus divided his year into ten months; and it conſiſted of 304 days: after him Numa added two months, viz. January and February, and made his year to contain three hundred fifty-four days; but this computation falling out too ſhort for the ſpace of a regular year by ten days and ſix hours yearly, it occaſioned every eighth year an interpoſition of three whole months, which they called leap-year.

Julius Cæſar added ten days to Numa Pompilius's year; and leſt the odd ſix hours ſhould breed any confuſion, he ordered that every fourth year one whole day ſhould be inſerted next after the twenty-third of February.

The old Romans began their year at March; for which reaſon thoſe two months, which in honour of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar have ſince been called July and Auguſt, were by them called Quintilis

Quintilis and Sextilis, as being their fifth and sixth months.

Their *dies atri* and *postriduani*, were unfortunate and unlucky days. They were called *atri*, because they were marked in their calendars with black; as on the contrary their *dies albi*, or unlucky days, were marked with white characters. This custom they borrowed from the Scythians. They had the name of *postriduani*, because the Romans were of opinion, that *Dies postridie calendas, nonas, & idus*, i. e. the next day after the calends, nones, or ides of every month, was unfortunate.

They had also their *dies festi*, or *feriæ*, holidays; because they did on such days *ferire victimas*, that is, offer up sacrifice: then their working days, called *Profesti, quasi procul a festis*: and their half holidays, which, *ab intercidendo*, they called *Dies intercesi*, days as it were cut asunder; one part of them being allowed to all manner of business, and the other wholly to religious offices.

We find yet another distinction of days in the Roman calendar; for some were *fasti*, whole court-days, others *ex parte fasti*, half court-days; and lastly, *nefasti*, noon-leet days, though indeed the word *nefastus* does often signify unlucky. These names are derived *a fando*, from speaking; because upon those days which were *fasti*, the pretor might lawfully keep court, and administer justice, which was not done without speaking these three words, *Do, Dico, Addico*. A judge is said *Dare*, when he grants out an action or writ against a man; *Dicere*, when he passes judgment on him; and *Addicere*, when in the court he sees and allows the delivery of the thing or person on which judgment is passed.

Their day began at our six in the morning; so that their *hora prima* was our seven, *hora secunda* our eight, *hora tertia* our nine o'clock, and so on.

Every

Every month had three great markets, which, becauſe they were kept every ninth day, were called *nundinæ*.

Of the REPUBLIC.

There were three ſorts of ſlaves among the Romans. The firſt were the children of ſlaves, to whom they gave the name of *verna*. The ſecond, ſlaves by a civil right, viz. ſuch as were ſold. And the third, ſlaves by the law of nations, thoſe that were taken in battle, or publicly bought at an auction.

There were alſo three ſorts of freemen. Firſt, thoſe who were born free, and of parents who had been always free; and theſe they called *ingenui*. Secondly, the children of thoſe who had been made free, who were called *libertini*. Thirdly, thoſe who of ſlaves were ſet at liberty by their maſters; and theſe were called *liberti*.

There were three ways of obtaining the freedom of the city of Rome. Firſt, by birth, both, or at leaſt one, of the parents being free; and theſe were called *cives originarii*. Secondly, by gift, when the freedom was beſtowed on any ſtranger or nation; and theſe were called *civitate donati*. Thirdly, by manumiſſion. This was performed thus: The ſervant was brought before the conſul or pretor by his maſter, who laying his hand upon his head, cried, *Hunc liberum eſſe volo*, and with that turning him round, gave him a cuff on the ear, and was ſaid, *Emittere ſervum e manu*. Then the pretor laid a certain rod, called *vindicta*, upon his head, and anſwered, *Dico eum eſſe liberum more quiritum*. At that time he received a cap as a token of liberty; whence *Ad pileum vocare aliquem*, is to ſet one free.

Romulus

Romulus divided the city of Rome into the *patricians* or nobles, and the *plebeians* or people. Afterwards a third order, namely, that of the knights or *equites*, was added. The *patricians* had a right to aſpire to all the dignities and offices of the ſtate; but in ſucceeding times the *plebeians* were not excluded from them, except ſome few, which were never executed but by *patricians*.

Of the ARMY.

The Roman army was compoſed of three parts: The firſt were the Roman legions, wherein none but the Roman citizens ſerved; the ſecond of the Allies, that is to ſay, the people of Italy; and the third was made up of Auxiliary troops ſent by foreigners. The Allies ſerved gratis, and had nothing but a certain quantity of corn given them: As for the Auxiliary troops, they were daily paid; but they did not take the military oath, as the Allies did.

A legion comprehended about 4000 horſe and foot. The cavalry and infantry were divided into ten companies. In every company of foot there were three bands of ſoldiers, and in every band two centuries. The troops of horſe were each divided into three centuries; and ſo there were conſequently ſixty centuries and thirty decuries in every legion.

The infantry was commanded by ſix tribunes, with ſixty centurions, one to each century. The decuries by thirty decuries, and by one officer, to whom they gave the name of prefect, and this prefect was at the head of a whole wing. In each company of foot, they had ſometimes four hundred and twenty, ſometimes ſix hundred men. In each Turma, or troop of horſe, there were no more than thirty

thirty, ten in each decury, but in the wing three or four hundred.

The Roman legions took their name from their rank; thus, for inſtance, thoſe that were of the firſt, called themſelves ſoldiers of the firſt; and thoſe that were of the ſecond, called themſelves ſoldiers of the ſecond legion. The firſt legion was ſuperior to all the reſt, as well for quality as number, becauſe it was commanded by the moſt experienced officers.

The Pretorian regiment, always followed the commander in chief, who, as he raiſed this company, ſo often picked out the beſt men he could find in the other troops, or at leaſt his beſt friends, to compoſe it. Auguſtus had nine of theſe troops of guards; but they became afterwards ſo unruly, that inſtead of guarding the emperors, they frequently diſplaced and killed them.

In the time of the conſuls, they had at firſt only four legions, that were equally divided between the two conſuls; afterwards the Allies were obliged to furniſh them with four more. In the ſecond Punic war the Romans had in Italy, Sicily, and Spain, twenty-five legions, but in the civil war between Cæſar and Pompey, they amounted to forty; and at the ſiege of Mutina, the army of Anthony, and that of the conſuls, was compoſed of fifty legions.

The Allies were diſpoſed after ſuch manner that they covered the two ſides of the Roman legions, which made theſe troops be called Alæ, or wings, their commanders not calling themſelves tribunes but prefects. They indifferently uſed the term Cornu, when they ſpoke of the Roman legions and their Allies, whereas they ſeldom made uſe of Alæ when they ſpoke of legions, but almoſt always when they ſpoke of the troops of horſe furniſhed by the Allies. A wing at the time when the republic

public flouriſhed, was nothing but the horſe of the Allies; but under the emperors they gave this name to the auxiliary troops.

Of the SOLDIERS.

In their infantry there were four ſorts of ſoldiers, The firſt, thoſe who were light-armed, and conſequently fitteſt for all ſorts of nimble ſervice. Theſe were generally young fellows. The ſecond the *Haſtati*, or Pikemen, who were ſomewhat more advanced in age. The third thoſe who for their age and valour were called *Principes*; they carried a buckler, and uſed hangers, and were all in the ſtrength and vigour of their age. The fourth, were the *Triarii*, old experienced ſoldiers, that fought in the third rank. They uſed bucklers, hangers, and the Pilum.

In every cohort, the firſt rank conſiſted of Pikemen; the ſecond of the *Principes*; the third of the *Triarii*, who were always ſix hundred: But the others were ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs. The light armed ſoldiers were equally divided among the three other bodies. At firſt they were called *Ferentarii*, *Lorarii*, and *Accenſi*, becauſe they filled up what was wanting in the legions; afterwards the name of *Nelites* was given them; and laſtly that of the *Antеſignani* of Veloces, of archers and ſlingers; all which names are derived either from their arms or their ranks; and as they were not over-charged with arms, they generally began the fight by caſting of darts, ſtones, or arrows.

The evocati were certain old ſoldiers, who after they had ſerved their time, were deſired by the generals of the army to make another campaign. Theſe had great privileges conferred upon them.

Of

Of the COMMANDERS.

The Roman Commanders were of three ſorts: Firſt, the centurions and tribunes commanded the foot. Secondly, the decurions and the prefects the horſe. Thirdly, the lieutenants and the general commanded both one and the other.

The privileges of the firſt cohort, were, that he who was centurion of the Pikes called himſelf the firſt Pike, he of the *Principes* the firſt Prince, and he of the *Triarians* the Primipilus. It belonged to this laſt, to keep the Roman eagle, to fix it in the ground, or carrying it; which we underſtand by the ninth and tenth Primipilus.

There were ten cohorts in each legion, and in every cohort ſix centurions, who derived their names from the cohort where they ſerved. Thoſe, for inſtance, that were of the tenth, or the eighth, called themſelves the tenth or eighth. But he that commanded the Triarians in the tenth legion, was called *Decimus Pilus:* he that commanded the Principes, *Decimus Princeps*, and ſo of the reſt.

After ſome glorious exploit, from the ſecond centurion of Pikes in the tenth cohort they made a ſoldier the firſt, that is to ſay, the tenth Pike, afterwards tenth princeps, &c. and this in the ſame cohort. Afterwards, according to his merit, he was made officer of the ninth cohort, then of the eighth, and ſo on till he came to the firſt, or perhaps to a tribune's place.

The tribunes commanded the legion, the centurions, the cohort, and companies of foot. The prefects commanded a wing of horſe, and the decurions the other companies and decuries. There were thirty men in theſe companies, and ten in every decury.

The ſenate nominated the legati, or lieutenants

to the generals, or elſe the generals choſe them themſelves, to the number of three, four, or more. They had the power to judge private cauſes, and commanded the army in the general's abſence. Auguſtus eſtabliſhed two ſorts of them, viz. conſular ones, who were to look after the whole army; and pretorian, who took care of every legion.

The name of Imperator was given to thoſe who by a commiſſion from the ſtate had the managing of an army, being the ſame that a pretor was in ancient times. And thoſe who had gained ſome remarkable victory, wherein at leaſt a thouſand of the enemies were ſlain, received this title firſt from their ſoldiers, and afterwards from the ſenate; and then public ſupplications were granted them to thank the gods, and ſometimes a triumph.

Their colours were an eagle, a wolf, a minotaur, a horſe, and a boar. A golden eagle fixed upon a pike, was only the enſign of the Roman legions, ſo that they counted their legions by eagles. It was firſt of all borne by Marius. Whereas in Romulus's time, they took a handful of hay, and perched it on the top of a pole; but this was afterward changed into a pike, on the top of which they placed a ſmall piece of wood, cut in the form of a croſs, and from it ſeveral ſmall circles and little bucklers hung down croſs-ways, and above it was elevated a hand. On theſe circles were the repreſentations of their gods and emperors. Their javelins likewiſe ſerved for enſigns. To theſe the emperors added an elephant, a ſphinx, and a dragon. Theſe ſtandards belonged to the horſe. Theſe colours were four-ſquare, and faſtened to a pike curiouſly adorned with embroidered flames, in gold, and in purple; and ſometimes the names of the emperors were artificially wrought in them.

After

After what Manner they diſpoſed their Army for a Battle.

The Romans divide their army into two or three batallions; into two when they made two wings, one upon the right, the other upon the left: Into three, when between the two wings they placed a third battalion; and this happened when they had no more than two legions, the Romans ſtood in the middle, and the allies in the wings. Their horſe drawn out into ſquadrons were placed in ſuch a manner on the ſides, and that of the Romans covered the right wing, and that of the Allies the left.

In every legion were three ranks: The firſt was of Pikemen, the ſecond of the Principes, the third of the Triarians. In the front were to be ſeen all the ten companies of Pikes belonging to every legion, and conſequently the van was compoſed of forty companies. The evocati were either with the general or in the middle of the ranks, to encourage the reſt. The centurions were thus diſtributed: two commanded the middle battalion, and the other two commanded one the right wing, and the other the left wing.

The general's place was between the *Triarii* and *Principes:* He was ſurrounded by the Pretorian bands, and from thence commanded the whole army. The companies were ſo diſpoſed in a quadrangular form, that the legion was likewiſe four-ſquare. They fought juſt as they were ranked.

Of the Honours that were beſtowed on the Conquerors.

When a general had gained a conſiderable victory, and the ſoldiers ſaluted him by the name of

Imperator, he immediately diſpatched letters crowned with laurel to the ſenate, to demand of them that they would give him the name of Imperator, as likewiſe that they would *decernere ſupplicationes*, that is, appoint public ſupplications or prayers. When they agreed to this propoſal, they all went in a body to the temples, to thank the gods, and offer ſacrifices to them, and gave public entertainments, and the public rejoicings continued more or leſs, according to the circumſtance of the victory.

A leſſer triumph was called *ovatio*, becauſe in this ſheep were offered, as they offered oxen in the greater. He might pretend to this triumph, that was neither dictator nor conſul, and he that had not vanquiſhed a lawful enemy. He was crowned with myrtle, and ſo made his entry into the city, preceded by ſeveral men playing upon flutes. Learned men are not agreed whether he rid on horſeback or no.

In a triumph, firſt marched the flutes and trumpets; next the oxen that were deſigned for ſacrifice, adorned with garlands and ribbons; after them were to be ſeen the ſpoils taken from the enemy, the ſeveral repreſentations of nations and cities. Next followed the conquered leaders, princes, or kings, bound and fettered. The imperator was mounted upon a chariot in a triumphal robe, crowned with laurel, and held a branch in his hand. His chariot was drawn ſometimes by ſtags, ſometimes by lions or elephants, but for the moſt part by four white horſes. Then came the children, the relations, and friends of the conqueror. The victorious army marched afterwards, the cavalry and infantry each in their proper rank. They were all crowned with laurel, and ſung certain verſes ſuitable to the occaſion, and carried about them the marks of their valour, ſome bracelets,

others

others ſpears, or chains, about their necks, but the greateſt part crowns. The conqueror went to the Capitol, where he offered ſacrifice; after which the ſenate made a magnificent feaſt at the public expence.

The Capitol was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, upon the Tarpeian Hill. Domitian laid out three millions to gild it. There were three altars in it, one dedicated to Juno, another to Minerva, and that in the middle, which was the moſt magnificent, to Jupiter.

Of the SOOTHSAYERS *or* AUGURS.

The proper buſineſs of the augurs, was to explain dreams, extraordinary events and oracles, which they did by the ſinging or flight of birds, or by obſerving how they fed. They were called *Augures, ab Avium Garritu*, from the chirping add ſinging of birds; and *auſpices, quaſi aviſpices, ab aves aſpiciendo*, from beholding the flight of birds. Theſe two kinds of ſoothſaying have occaſioned theſe and the like ſayings, *bonis avibus* or *auſpiciis*, with good luck, *malis avibus*, with ill luck. And becauſe they began nothing, *inauſpicato*, i. e. without the counſel of the augurs, hence *auſpicari rem* has ſignified to begin a matter.

They drew their auguries, Firſt, from thunder and lightening. Secondly, From the ſinging of ſome birds, as of a raven, a crow, an owl, and theſe they called *Oſcines*; or the flight of others, as eagles, vultures, buzzards, which were called *Præpetes*. Thirdly, From chickens: early in the morning they gave them ſomething to eat; and if they did not immediately pick it up with greedineſs, ſo that ſome of the crumbs fell out of their mouths, if they walked from one ſide to the other, if they

crowed, or if they flew away, it was looked upon to be an ill augury: if the contrary happened, they drew a happy preſage from it. From theſe pullets the augur was called *Pullarius*. Fourthly, From four-footed beaſts, as wolves, foxes, goats, aſſes, weazels, rats, &c. which either ſhould croſs the way, or appear in ſome unuſual place. Fifthly, From an extraordinary accident either within doors, or in the fields. As for inſtance, ſuppoſe rats had eaten honey, if one had heard a ſtrange voice, &c. all this they called *Diræ*.

The ſoothſayers firſt conſidered the different manner the victims followed thoſe that led them to the altar; whether they did it eaſily, or with difficulty; as alſo the leſſer or greater quantity of blood that came from them. Then obſerved the good or bad diſpoſition of the heart and liver. Laſtly, from the brightneſs or gloomineſs of the flame, they drew a good or bad augury. Thoſe that obſerved the fire and ſmoke, were by a peculiar name called *Capnomantes*, from the Greek, which is as much as to ſay, Smoke Prophets.

Of the ROMAN APPAREL.

The Romans wore over their tunic a wollen robe. The Grecians had a mantle, called Palium, which was as peculiar to them as the Toga to the Romans. The figure of it was generally in a demi circle, and ſometimes four-ſquare. There were two plaits ſo placed in it that one was above the other: the uppermoſt came ſloping croſs from the right to the left, after the manner of a belt, and the lower came from the waiſt of the gown to the bottom.

The magiſtrates and prieſts wore their gowns edged, but eſpecially their children, who till they were ſeventeen years old wore it, with another

mark

mark of their nobility, in the form of a golden heart, which was faſtened to the collar. When they were ſeventeen years old, they took the *toga virilis*, which was wholly plain: nay, young gentlewomen wore the ſame habit till they were married, the edges of which were covered with purple. Under this gown they wore one or two tunics or coats; that which was next the ſkin was called the *ſubucula*, and the other kept the name of *tunica*.

The coat that the people wore was without ſtuds. The knights wore one with ſmall ſtuds, and the ſenators theirs with large ones. Theſe ſtuds were nothing but knots of purple, in the form of broad nails-heads, ſewed or embroidered on the ſtuff.

Thoſe that triumphed wore the robe which they called *palmata*. This robe derived its name from palms, which were painted upon it. All the different habits which we have Engliſh names to expreſs, were different military veſtments which they wore over their tunics.

Thoſe ſumptuous cloaks called the *paludamentum* and *chlamys*, were made of ſcarlet, purple, and gold, and ſerved to defend them from the cold.

They had two ſorts of ſhoes; one which only covered the ſole of the foot, the other which covered it wholly.

Of the ROMAN GAMES.

The games were kept, ſome in the circus, or on the theatre, and took their names from thence; others were ſacred, and celebrated in honour of the gods. Theſe ſacred ſports were generally named from the deity in whoſe honour they were kept. Others were made upon the account of ſome vow.

Funeral

Funeral ſports were only kept at the death of ſome perſon, and others for mere exerciſe.

In the circus, Firſt, they either fought at whirlbats, or at fiſticuffs, or cudgels, or ſwords, or javelins, or pikes, &c. or elſe they were gladiators, or men fighting with beaſts; or laſtly, they wreſtled with one another. The ſecond ſport was running. The third was leaping, and that either on a level place, or elſe from a low place to a high one, or from a high place to a low one. The fourth was ſhooting. The fifth was fighting on horſeback. The ſixth was driving chariots, drawn by three or four horſes. The ſeventh was a Naumachia, or ſea-fight, repreſenting in freſh water the manner of a naval engagement.

The amphitheatres were built in a circular or oval form; the middle part was called the *Caveo*, or *Arena*, becauſe it was covered with ſand. The games called the Megalenſes were celebrated in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods. Thoſe kept in honour of Ceres, as alſo thoſe kept in honour of Mars, Flora, and Apollo, took their names from theſe divinities. The Capitoline games were celebrated in memory of the preſervation of the Capitol. The Roman games, which were likewiſe for diſtinction called the *great games*, were kept in honour of the three deities, Jupiter, Minerva, and Juno. The Plebian games were inſtituted after the return of the people to Rome. The Compitalitii were kept in the croſs ways and open ſtreets. The Secular games were ſo named, not becauſe they were celebrated but once in an age, but becauſe they were very ſeldom exhibited. Young gentlemen were only concerned in theſe laſt; and he that preſided in them was called the *Princeps Juventutis*, or prince of the youth.

Of the FUNERAL RITES.

When they perceived a body dying, the next of the kin received his laſt gaſp of breath into his mouth, to ſhow how unwilling he was to part with him; and as ſoon as he was dead, cloſed his eyes. He was then waſhed, anointed, and embalmed. If he was a man of quality, they put him on a garment peculiar to his degree, then placed his corps in a bed near the gates, and the eighth day carried him to the *Pyra*, or Funeral Pile. During theſe ſeven days his friends met together, and made great outcries about his body, hoping to awake him, if he were not perfectly dead. This was called *Conclamatio*, whence we proverbially cry *Conclamatum eſt*, when we give a thing for loſt. The greateſt men of note in the republic carried him in a bed all covered with purple.

If he was a man of an indifferent fortune, he was carried on a bier, by one of his neareſt relations, to the Puticuli, places of public interment, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *catacomes*; or elſe by thoſe whoſe buſineſs and employment it was, who were *a Veſpertino Tempore*, called *Veſpæ*, or *Veſpilones*, becauſe they buried them in the duſk of the evening.

At the head of a funeral appeared the marks of the deceaſed's nobility, the trophies of arms, the ſpoils and ſtandards he had taken in war; laſtly, the buſtoes and ſtatues of his anceſtors, either done in wax, or painted, were carried before him. After this followed his relations, friends, and children, with their hair diſhevelled, and in mourning; from following the body, *a ſequendo*, theſe funeral rites have been called *exequiæ*. The women likewiſe followed, but bare-headed, and apparelled in white; beſides a great number of *preficæ*, or female weepers,

weepers, who with their ſtudied lamentations gave an example to the reſt.

If the deceaſed was a perſon that had done great ſervices to the commonwealth, his body was carried to the forum, or public place, where a funeral oration was delivered in praiſe of him. When that harangue was over, they carried him to the place where his body was to be burnt. Here they erected a large pile or tabernacle, compoſed of the wood of reſinous trees, garniſhed all about with cypreſs. After they had caſt his arms and apparel upon this pile of wood, the body was to be burnt. His friends were formerly uſed to cut off one of his fingers, which they buried with a ſecond ſolemnity. They placed his body at laſt upon the *pyra*, and the neareſt relation, either in blood or friendſhip, turning his face averſe to it, ſet it on fire with a torch. About this pile ſometimes they ſhed human blood, either of captives or gladiators, and ſometimes thoſe weeping women flaſhed their cheeks.

When the body was burnt, they waſhed the aſhes in milk and wine, then put them in an urn, after which the prieſt thrice ſprinkled the company with clean water, and the eldeſt of theſe *præficæ* cried aloud, *Licet*, which is as much as to ſay, Now you may go. The ſtanders-by ſighed and ſaid, "Farewell, farewell! We ſhall follow you "in our turns, when it ſhall pleaſe nature."

His bones and aſhes were then carried to a ſepulchre, before which an altar was built, and upon it they burnt incenſe. Then his heirs gave a feaſt to his relations, and ſometimes to the people; but always prepared a funeral ſupper for the old and aged men, which was called *ſilicernium*, and figuratively ſignifies an old fellow.

By a law of the twelve tables it was provided, that none beſides the emperor and veſtal nuns ſhould

ſhould be buried within the city; though ſome few, for particular reaſons, have obtained it. They generally buried them near the highway, to put paſſengers in mind of their mortality. Hence we meet with the word *viator* ſo frequently in old inſcriptions.

The ancient way of burying among the Romans, was interment; but afterwards, to prevent the ill treatment of their enemies, they burnt their bodies, as the Grecians did. However, it is certain the poorer ſort were ſtill interred, as being the cheapeſt way, and that only people of condition uſed burning.

Of their EATING.

The Romans breakfaſted in the morning; towards noon they dined, but always very ſoberly, becauſe they dined alone; a little after followed their bever, and towards nine o'clock at night they went to ſupper, which was generally very magnificent, becauſe they invited their friends.

In the beginning of their entertainments they gave each of the gueſts a billet, wherein was ſet down the number, the quantity, and order of the courſes. At ſupper-time, they lay on beds: they placed no more than three beds about the table, and three in a bed, becauſe they had ſeldom more gueſts than nine, and they were covered with purple. Before they lay upon theſe beds, they waſhed their body, changed their garments, and pulled off their ſhoes, for fear of ſpoiling the beds. They uſually divided their ſupper into their firſt, ſecond, and third courſe: in the firſt were always ſerved eggs, and in the laſt courſe (whether the ſecond or third) always apples; whence we ſay proverbially, *Ab ovo uſque ad mala.*

The

The *Sportula* was a dole of meat diſtributed by perſons of eminent quality to the people, which from the pannier or baſket in which it was brought was called *Sportula*. Sometimes they diſtributed money inſtead of meat; ſo that *Sportula* denoted any kind of dole, either of meat or money, and as often as it was given in lieu of a ſupper, it was oppoſed to *Cæna Recta*.

Cæna Recta, or *Cæna Dubia*, both ſignify an handſome entertainment, where there is plenty and variety of diſhes. *Recta* here ſignifies as much as *Vera*, and is oppoſed to *Sportula*, a light and ſhort ſupper. It is called *Dubia*, becauſe in ſo great a variety, the gueſt does not know were to begin. *Cæna Ambulatoria* is a ſupper where one diſh walks through the table.

Of their PRIESTS.

The chief prieſt, or pontifex maximus, looked after all the other prieſts, and to him it belonged to judge of all matters that had a relation to the worſhip of the gods.

The firſt emperor that aſſumed the title of pontifex maximus, was Auguſtus Cæſar; and the ſucceeding emperors followed his example, as we find in their coins and medals. Nay, the Chriſtian emperors retained the name, till Gratian iſſued out a prohibition for any one to give him that title.

The Flamines were ſo named from the hat or mitre they wore, which in ancient times was called *flama*.

The temple of Veſta was inſtituted either by Æneas, or Aſcanius; at leaſt the veſtal virgins were by Numa Pompilius. They were obliged to take none into the number of veſtals who were born

born either of a ſlave or a freed-man, or were ill-ſhaped, or were above ten, or leſs than ſix years old. It was an honourable order, and they were extremely reſpected by all people. Their office was to keep the ſacred fire; which if by ſome miſfortune or neglect it were extinguiſhed, they were to kindle it with nothing but the fire of heaven: for which purpoſe they uſed to contract the ſunbeams in a burning glaſs. They continued in the ſervice of this goddeſs thirty years, during the firſt ten they learnt all the ceremonies, which they put in practice the ten years next following; and the laſt ten they employed in inſtructing the novices. After this time they were at liberty to quit their ſacerdotal habit, and marry.

When the ſacred fire was ſuffered to go out through negligence, the criminal, like one who loſt her virginity, was buried alive, without the town, in a very dark vault, where they had a bed, and a lamp lighted, and leſt the criminal ſhould immediately die of hunger, they left a little bread, milk, and oil.

When a veſtal was ſhut in, and the door made up, that day a profound ſilence was kept in Rome.

Of the ROMAN STATE.

The Roman people were divided into three parts; firſt, the ſenators, the moſt powerful body, ſo that nothing was done without their advice. The ſecond was that of the knights, which next to the ſenators, made the greateſt figure in the government. In this number the ſons of the ſenators were reckoned, till they were of age to be ſenators. The third part was the people, by which we are to underſtand all thoſe that were neither knights nor ſenators.

The Comitia were aſſemblies where they uſed to give their votes; and becauſe they gave them when they were divided ſometimes into *curiæ* or wards, and ſometimes into tribes or centuries, thence aroſe the different names of theſe aſſemblies. All theſe aſſemblies had their reſpective privileges, and they were convened for ſome ſpecial occaſion, as to create magiſtrates, to enact ſome law, or give their opinion. The different places where theſe laws were made, gave them different names.

In the aſſembly of magiſtrates, beſides citizens, there were thoſe who ſtood for offices, and were called candidates, becauſe they wore a white garment: And Diribitores, who gave the people wooden tables as they paſſed over certain bridges, and collected their votes. There were guards that took care leſt there ſhould be any cheat in gathering their votes, and criers who proclaimed aloud who had moſt votes.

In judicial cauſes there was the plaintiff, the counſel, and the defendant, who had his friends about him, and appeared in a very ordinary garb, with a long beard, his hair and every thing about him negligent, and out of order. At firſt they uſed to give their ſuffrages, *viva voce*, but afterwards in all aſſemblies for laws or judgments they gave the people wooden tables; in one were theſe two letters, U. R. that is to ſay, *Uti rogas*, be it as you deſire it. In the other the letter A. ſignifies *Antiquo*; i. e. I forbid it. If the number happened to be equal the ſentence was void, unleſs in the caſe of criminals; for the century which did not condemn, was ſuppoſed to abſolve.

Two aſſemblies were kept to elect magiſtrates; the firſt, to elect; "Whom would you have," ſaid he who preſided, "for your conſuls, or pre-"tors?" And after the election was made, "Are "you contented that M. Cicero and M. Anthony,

"whom

" whom the people have pitched upon to be con-
" ſuls, ſhould ſtand."

The Forum was either the place where they bought and ſold, or ſignified the ſame with *curia*, the place where the aſſemblies were held. The Roſtra ſignifies the tribunal, from whence they harangued the people: ſo called, becauſe it was formerly adorned with the beaks of the ſhips which the Romans took from the people of Antium.

Of their GLADIATORS.

Theſe prizes were performed ſometimes at the expence of private perſons, who, to make themſelves popular, exhibited thoſe ſhows; and becauſe they were freely beſtowed upon the people, to whom by a public bill they gave notice what day they ſhould be fought, therefore they are frequently denoted by the Latin word *munus*.

The original of theſe ſpectacles was derived from the Heathens at the burial of their friends, who were of opinion, that the ſhedding of man's blood would be propitiatory to the ſoul deceaſed, and for this purpoſe bought captives and ſlaves to be ſacrificed upon theſe occaſions. Theſe particular kinds of fencers were called *buſtuarii*; but afterwards theſe ſpectacles were played not only at tombs, but in the circus, and amphitheatre: nay, the humour prevailed ſo far at laſt, that they were given as legacies by will and teſtament to the people.

Their weapons were of two ſorts; *luſoria tela*, with which they only ſhewed feats of activity; and *decretoria*, with which they really encountered for life or death. Their ſkirmiſhing with the former was properly termed *præludium*.

When a gladiator received a dangerous wound, he was not immediately diſcharged; for this de-

pended upon the pleaſure of the emperor, or the people, or the perſon who gave the ſhow. If they thought fit to make him continue the fight, though in ever ſo great extremity, they ſignified it *convertendo pollicem*, by turning up the thumb, as they did the contrary *premendo pollicem*, by turning down the thumb; this diſcharge was called *miſſio*.

The conquerors received ſometimes money, ſometimes a garland or palm-tree, whence figuratively *palma* has been uſed to ſignify the victory itſelf: ſometimes the people gave them a wand, called *rudis*, and ſometimes a cap or *pileus*; both which were badges or tokens of liberty, and of their being wholly diſcharged from this ſlaviſh ſort of life.

Of their SACRIFICES.

In ſacrificing, firſt, the prieſt laid his hand on the altar, and rehearſed certain prayers to Janus and Veſta; becauſe the Romans were perſuaded that without their interceſſion they could not have acceſs to the other gods. His prayers being ended, he laid upon the beaſt's head a little corn, together with a cake made of meal and ſalt, called in Latin *mola*. From this ceremony the act of ſacrificing has been termed *immolatio*.

After this he drank ſome wine out of a wooden or earthen chalice, which was afterwards carried about to all the people, that they might alſo *libare*, or gently taſte of it. This act was called *libatio*. When this was over, the reſt of the wine, with frankincenſe mixed in it, was poured upon the beaſt's head between the horns, one crying out with a loud voice, *macta eſt hoſtia*, i. e. *magis aucta*; and then they immedeately began to kill the ſacrifice. Firſt the prieſt plucked off ſome of the hairs between the horns, and threw them into the fire; then

then turning his face towards the eaſt, he drew a long crooked knife upon the beaſt's back, and commanded his under-officers, or *popæ*, to kill the beaſt.

Of the ſtanders-by, ſome ſaved the blood in veſſels, others flayed the beaſt, and others waſhed it. Then the prieſt obſerved the intrails, and if he diſcovered no ill omens in them, the above-mentioned *popæ* rolled them in barley-meal, and ſent them in baſkets to the prieſts, who taking them up in a broad platter, laid them upon the altar, and burnt them. This was properly called *litare*.

After the portion laid out for the gods was burnt, the people repaired to a common feaſt, where as they were eating, they ſung hymns, and danced about the altar.

Of their MARRIAGES *and* DIVORCES.

For the greater ſecurity, they wrote down the form of the contract upon tables of record, and had them ſealed by ſome witneſſes there preſent, who from this action were called *ſignatores*. But firſt they conſulted the augurs, as they were uſed to do in all actions of importance.

The woman wore a ring, which the man in token of his affection gave her, on the fourth finger of the left hand, becauſe they ſuppoſed that an artery from the heart proceeded to that finger alone.

The word *nuptiæ* is derived from *nubo*, which ſignifies to cover; for the cuſtom was, that the woman ſhould be brought to her huſband with a *flammeum*, or yellow veil thrown over her face. The bride by a ſeeming violence was taken from her mother, or next relation, becauſe of the good ſucceſs which Romulus and his followers had in the violent taking away of the Sabine women.

Towards night the woman was led to her husband s house (whence the common phrase, *uxorem ducere*, to marry a wife) with five torches, to intimate the need which married persons had of five deities, viz. Jupiter, Juno, Venus, Suadela, and Diana, who is oftentimes called Lucina. These torches were made of a pitchy liquor that issued from a tree called *teda*. Hence the poets figuratively called both the torches and the wedding itself *tedas*.

When the woman was brought to the door, she anointed the posts of the door with oil, from which ceremony a wife was called *uxor*, *quasi unxor*; then the brideman lifted her over the threshold, and so carried her by a seeming force.

As she was carried in, the company cried aloud, *Talassio*, *Talassio*, as the Greeks did Hymen, *Hymenæe*; for which this reason is alledged, That at the rape of the Sabine women, some of the meaner sort carrying away one of the fairest women, certain citizens would have taken her from them, which to prevent, they pretended that they carried her to one Talassius, a man of great esteem, and brought their prey off, the others who accompanied crying, *Talassio*, *Talassio*.

Being thus brought home, she received the keys of her husband's house, to denote that the custody of every thing in it was committed to her care. The next day after the marriage, they gave a solemn entertainment, where the relations and friends of the married couple met. This feast they called *repotia*.

They had two sorts of divorces: One between parties only contracted; the second between married people. The first was properly called *repudium*, in which the party suing for a divorce, used this form, *Conditione tua non utar*; the other was called *divortium*, and the party that desired it used these

theſe words, *Res tuas tibi habeto*, or, *Res tuas tibi agito.*

In a divorce, the ceremonies were quite contrary to thoſe obſerved in marriage; for after the cenſors were made acquainted with the juſt cauſes of the divorce, the marriage-tables were broken, the dowry reſtored, the keys of the houſe taken from the woman, and ſhe turned out of doors.

Of the ROMAN CUSTOMS *and* ANTIQUITIES.

In the building of cities, the founders generally made their augular obſervations, which being ended, they marked out the place where the wall was to be built by ploughing up the ground; where they deſigned the city-gate to be, they gently carried the plough over it, whence a gate was called *porta, a portando.* The like ceremony of ploughing was uſed in the demoliſhing of cities.

The difference between *Ara*, and *Altare*, was, the *Ara* was made four-ſquare and covered with turf, not very high from the ground, or as ſome ſay, cloſe to it, and upon this they ſacrificed to the terreſtrial gods. The *Altera* was lifted ſomewhat higher from the ground, and upon this they ſacrificed to the celeſtial gods only.

The Scrobiculus was a furrow or pit, containing an altar in it, into which they poured down the blood of the beaſt ſlain, together with milk, honey and wine, when they ſacrificed to an infernal deity.

The Focus, in ſtrict propriety of ſpeech, is taken for an altar, on which they ſacrificed to their domeſtic gods, ſuch as were their *pænates* or *lares*; whence aroſe the proverb, *pro, aris & focis certara*, to fight for the defence of one's religion and country,

try, which was part of the *militare ſacrementum*, or oath adminiſtered to the Roman ſoldiers.

The Dii Majorum Gentium, were gods of the firſt rank and quality, whom Ennius has thus comprized in a diſtich:

Juno, Veſta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

They were likewiſe called *dii conſentes, quaſi conſentientes*, becauſe Jupiter would do nothing without the conſent of all.

The ſecond ſort of gods were called *ſemi-dei* or demi-gods; alſo *indigetes*, i. e. gods adopted or canonized, men deified, and *divi*. This laſt title they beſtowed upon their emperors, becauſe for their merits they thought them worthy to be gods.

The *dii patrii*, or tutelares, were ſuch as had undertaken the protection of any city or place, and therefore the Romans, when they beſieged any town, uſed, by certain charms, to call out their tutelar gods, becauſe they thought it impoſſible to take the city, as long as they continued in it, or at leaſt ſuppoſed it a crime to make the gods priſoners.

The Genii were looked upon to be of a middle eſſence, between God and men; and every man, ſo ſoon as he was born, was ſuppoſed to be inviſibly accompanied with a good and evil genius or angel.

Before the invention of paper, men ſometimes wrote upon the inward rinds of trees, called in latin *libri*, (whence we ſtill call our books *libri*) ſometimes on great leaves of the Egyptian ruſh *papyrus*, from whence comes our Engliſh word paper, and the latin *papyrus*. Shortly after a conteſt happening between Ptolomy king of Egypt, and Eumenes king of Pergamus, the latter found out the uſe of parchment,

parchment, and from the place called it *pergamena*. At this time the Romans uſed to write in tables of wood, covered over with wax; ſo that *tabellæ* is employed to ſignify miſſive letters, and *tabellarius* a letter carrier. Theſe tables or books were made of the *caudex*, the trunk or ſtock of a tree; whence we ſtill call our books *codices*, *a caudicibus*.

They wrote with a ſtylus, an inſtrument of ſteel or iron, having a ſharp point at one end, and being broad, but keen and well edged, at the other; with the ſharp point they wrote what they pleaſed, and with the broad end they ſcraped out whatever they had written: whence the phraſe, *Stylum invertere*, which ſignifies to ſay and unſay a thing.

The mark which they made at the end of their books, they called a Coronis, which the interpreters of Ariſtophanes deſcribe to be *linea brevis ab inferiore parte flexa*. All are agreed, it was ſome known and common daſh, uſually ſubjoined to the end of books. This gives a clear light into the Greek proverb, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς μέχρι τῆς κορωνίδος, i. e. from the beginning to the end.

They wrote a whole book in one continued page, which was not cut into many leaves, and bound up as the faſhion now is, but that one entire page was uſed to be rolled upon a ſtaff, faſtened at the end of it; hence *a volvendo*, we call our books *volumina*, volumes. The ſtaff on which the book was rolled, they called metaphorically *Umbilicus*, becauſe as the navel is the middle of a man's body, ſo when the book was rolled up, this ſtaff was the middle of it. However, becauſe it was always faſtened at one end of the page, hence *umbilicus*, but eſpecially when applied to a book, ſignifies the end, as in Horace, *ad umbilicum ducere*.

In handling their ſuits of law, firſt, there was *in jus vocatio*, that is, the citing of one into the court. Secondly, *Poſtulatio*, a requeſt put up to the pretor,

tor, that it might be lawful for the plaintiff to enter his action againſt the defendant; whence *poſtulare aliquem de hoc vel illo crimine*, is to accuſe one of this or that crime. Thirdly, *Nominis delatio*, the taking of the defendant's name into the court book; this was called *intendere actionem vel litem*, and *diem alicui dicere*; that is, to enter an action againſt one.

When requeſt was made by the plaintiff to the pretor, that he might enter his action againſt the defendant, he did *vadari reum*, i. e. demand ſureties or bail of him to appear on the day appointed, and *promiſit vadimonium*: that is, entered into bond for his own appearance on the ſame day, which was commonly the third day following, called properly *dies perendinus*, and ſometimes *dies tertius* ſimply.

The Romans dated their deeds and charters, at firſt by naming the year wherein their city was founded; as for inſtance, *ab urbe condita*, the twentieth, thirtieth, or fortieth year; but afterwards by ſubſcribing the name of their preſent conſuls. Nay, to know the age of their wines, they marked their veſſels after the ſame manner.

Nomen ſometimes ſignifies the ſame as *debitum*, a debt, becauſe the creditors uſed to write down their debtors names: Hence they were ſaid, *Nomina ſua liberare*, when they paid the debt; as on the contrary they were ſaid, *Nomina facere*, when they contracted a debt.

FINIS.

An Explanation of the Geographical Names that occur in this Hiſtory.

Allobroges,	The people of Savoy and Piedmont.
Ambrons,	People of France living by pillage.
Albanians,	People dwelling between the Caſpian Sea and the Georgians.
Daci,	The people of Tranſylvania.
Iberians,	The Georgians.
Inſubres,	The Milaneſe.
Liburnia,	Hodie Croatia.
Ligurians,	The Genoeſe.
Marcomanni,	People near Auſtria, whoſe country is Marck; according to others, the Bohemians.
Quadi,	The Moravians.
Sarmatia,	A large country, part in Europe, part in Aſia, comprehending all Polonia, Ruſſia, Muſcovy, and moſt part of Tartary.
Suevi,	Inhabitants of Schawben.
Teutones,	The Germans.
Vaccæ,	People of the kingdom of Leon in Spain.